"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; showers Tuesday; moderate southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,303. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OBREGON THINKS RELATIONS WITH AMERICA ACUTE

Asserts He Told Scott Mexico Would Not Permit Sibley-Langhorne Pursuit.

SCOTT DENIES STATEMENT

Mexicans Said to Believe Our Troops Cross the Border as a Political Move.

IN FEAR OF INTERVENTION

Carranza Cabinet Holds an All-Day Session—Washington Maintains Its Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 21.—General Obregon said today that relations between Mexico and the United States were very unsatisfactory, the crossing of American soldiers at Boquillas having brought matters to a critical point. He declared that he had advised General Scott at the conferences in El Paso that the Mexican Government would not give permission for the crossing at this point, and that it would be unwise for the Americans to use the Glenn Springs raid as a pretext to send more troops into Mexico.

"We have not given permission as yet," said General Obregon.

Although it is Sunday, General Carranza and his Cabinet Ministers have conferred from early morning until night. They refuse to divulge the matters discussed, but it is understood they considered the international situation.

Mexicans are practically united. The feeling against the presence of the American troops in Mexico is strong, as Mexicans believe that the intervention, as the presence of the American soldiers is openly called, is a political move, due to the coming elections, and that the Cientificos who are in the States are using the coming of the elections to forward intervention. Many rebels who have been against Carranza have surrendered, offering their services against intervention which all Mexicans believe is close at hand.

The military and civil officials all say that they are willing to fight and die so that Mexico shall be a free sovereign nation or be wiped out entirely, as intervention has been so long threatened that Mexicans feel it is better to have it at once, so that future Mexicans can be Mexicans free from foreign interference in Mexican affairs.

The capital is completely quiet, and theatres and other amusement places are crowded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Inquiry in official circles here tonight failed to confirm the report from Mexico City that relations between the United States and Mexico are critical. A telegram to the State Department yesterday from James Linn Rodgers, the Special Agent of the United States at Mexico City, asserted that the de facto Government gave evidence of being more friendly to the United States. The text of the message was not made public by the department.

The statement attributed to General Obregon that he had advised Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott at El Paso that the Mexican Government would not give permission for American troops to cross the border at Boquillas was denied by General Scott tonight.

"There is no truth in that statement," he said.

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate of the Carranza Government here, said he had no reports of unfavorable developments from his Government.

BANDITS ACTIVE IN MEXICO.

Shoot American Trooper — Two Raids Made On Ranches.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

RANCHO PROVIDENCIA, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, May 20, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 21.)—Bandits are again active, though being hunted persistently by a detachment of American cavalry. In spite of the presence in the country of large bodies of Carranza troops, on Friday night a detachment of American cavalry, numbering fifteen men, was attacked while patrolling the Mexico Northwestern Railroad a few miles south of Temosachic. One American was wounded. The casualties among the bandits are not known. After firing in answer to a volley fired by the bandits the Americans retreated, owing to overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

Today John Alfarots, major domo of Santa Ana Ranch, on the Hearst property, led a party of vaqueros on the trail of a party of bandits which had suddenly appeared in the vicinity. Outlying huts were burned by the raiders and a number of shots were fired at the occupants.

Another party of bandits attacked a small party of alleged Carranzistas at Rancho San Luis, a few miles south of an American camp at San Geronimo. Two Carranzistas were killed and others disappeared.

Detachments of Americans sent in search of the Villistas found that they had looted the ranch and escaped toward Santo Tomas, a point on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, May 20, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 21.)—Troopers of the Seventh Cavalry were fired on yesterday near the town of Temosachic and one was wounded. The attack is ascribed to bandits hiding under a bridge near the town, which is a few miles southeast of

Continued on Page 3.

Hear von Jagow Will Resign As German Foreign Minister

GENEVA, May 21, (via Paris.)—French newspapers say that travelers who have just arrived in Switzerland from Berlin have the impression that the resignation of Clemens Delbrück as Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior will be followed by the retirement of Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Minister.

It is reported that Prince von Bülow, former Chancellor, will become Foreign Minister.

BLUE LAWS BUNGLE MILITIA WAR GAME

Arrest Threat Silences Bands, Bugles, Rifles, Cannons, and Even Whirring Aeroplanes.

NIGHT DISPLAY ABANDONED

Battle Problem for Preparedness Worked Out In Silence at Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

After nearly 10,000 National Guardsmen had mobilized in record time at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday morning to take part in the battle problem which they were to work out in the presence of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and some 8,000 spectators at the Military and Naval Tournament, it was announced that owing to complaint of the Kings County Sunday Observance League against the breaking of certain "blue laws," there could be no noise in the mimic war.

Blank cartridges for rifle and cannon were taboo, drums, bugles, and bands were forbidden, and no aeroplane was allowed to fly, with its noisy exhaust. And, acting under orders from General O'Ryan, the Guard obeyed the law so carefully that the only noise the watchers heard during the whole of the "fight" was the crack, crack, crack of the rifles and zip of bullets in a shooting gallery nearby that ran on merrily through it all.

Not only was the sham battle made noiseless, but the same laws were invoked against the fireworks display in the evening, and there was no night performance.

Late in the afternoon certain aeroplanes made flights and bands played, just a little timidly, but none of them was connected in any way with the National Guard.

General O'Ryan said he had received a letter last week from a man in Albany connected with the Law and Order Department of the Civic League, calling attention to the law forbidding the breaking of the Sabbath quiet with any sort of noise-making device.

"When I learned that that was the law," said General O'Ryan, "of course that settled the matter so far as the guard was concerned. We are officers of the State, all of us, and we cannot wriggle and try to evade the law no matter how any individual may regard it. I ordered the men to carry no ammunition and forbade the bands to play any but sacred music."

George P. Dillenback, head of the United Service Association, which is conducting the Military and Naval Tournament at the Speedway, said he received his first hint of objection from the Sheriff yesterday morning.

"The Sheriff of King's County told me that I would be liable to arrest if a sham battle with rifle and cannon shooting was held on Sunday," said Mr. Dillenback. "I understand that they even served the association's Secretary with a summons in the matter. I myself cannot see how a law such as they invoked applies in a case like this, considering the object for which the National Guard was gathered.

"It was General O'Ryan who prevented the shooting, for I thought we ought to go ahead and settle it on Monday in the courts. As I understood the matter over the telephone, a man named J. Gardner Stevenson, acting for the Kings County Sunday Observance League, complained to the police against holding the show today."

J. Gardner Stevenson of 942 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, said last night that his attention had been called to the fact that there was to be a show for money at Sheepshead Bay on Sunday, violating Section 2,145 of the Penal Code, and that he had forthwith written to General O'Ryan, General Wood, Police Commissioner Woods, Deputy Commissioner Godley, the Police Captain of the Sheepshead Bay Precinct, and to Inspector Murphy of the Coney Island District.

"The only answer I got," said Mr. Stevenson," was from General O'Ryan, who said that the observance of Sunday was a matter to be decided by one's own conscience, and he had ordered the guard to Sheepshead Bay on Sunday for a manoeuvre. I also communicated with several ministers living near the Speedway, urging them to cooperate with me to have this law-breaking stopped. One of them has replied. I sent investigators to the show on Sunday, and I will act on their report. It is possible that I may make charges against police officials concerned."

Although no powder was burned in the battle, and the announcer's cries to the spectators to watch the dead and wounded being carried away under fire by the ambulance corps only met with laughter, the spectacle was well worth seeing.

The 10,000 State troops formed in a battle line before the grand stand and engaged in mimic war. The problem was the attack by a vastly superior force on a smaller army which was covering the retreat of its own main body. The coast artillery, Eighth and Ninth Regiments, together with an armored battery, some engineers, and signal corps men, defended one end of the inclosure and retired before the attacks of the infantry and field artillery units, aided by a detachment of the First Cavalry.

There was one casualty in the engagement when Corporal Joseph Grohs of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, fell from a motor cycle while carrying mes-

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ROOSEVELT FIGHT GAINS NEW VIGOR

Supporters Plan Fresh Efforts This Week to Land the Republican Nomination.

ROOT MEN AGGRESSIVE, TOO

Will Move Headquarters to Chicago Thursday—Claim Majority of New York Delegation.

TAFT MEN FOR COLONEL

200 Republicans Form a Committee to Work Throughout the Nation for His Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—This week is expected to bring out the greatest drive yet attempted by the political managers of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. As the only primaries this week are in Texas and North Dakota, the Colonel's managers, according to information brought to Washington, will make their drive through publicity methods, of which the Colonel's Detroit speech was the forerunner.

Republican politicians say that the Roosevelt campaign will be directed mainly against Justice Hughes, whose success in the Oregon primaries last Friday, although he endeavored to have his name taken off the primary ballot, has given his unconducted and unauthorized boom a great impetus. It is the fact, however, that the ten Republican delegates elected in Oregon are the only ones chosen for the Chicago convention who are definitely instructed for the Supreme Court Justice. On the face of the showing of delegates elected under instructions Justice Hughes is very low on the list.

The number of delegates to the convention is 985, and of these 626 already elected are uninstructed. It is asserted by his supporters that Justice Hughes already is certain to get two-thirds of these. The instructed delegates so far elected are divided 74 for Cummins, 54 for Sherman, 48 for Burton, 40 for Fairbanks, 30 for Ford, 25 for La Follette, 20 for Brumbaugh, 10 for Hughes, and 6 for Roosevelt. Brumbaugh's 20 of the 76 delegates from the Keystone State are all understood to be Roosevelt men, and they are expected to go to the Colonel after they have cast a complimentary vote for Brumbaugh on the first ballot at Chicago.

The Root headquarters, under ex-Congressman Dwight, will move from New York to Chicago on Thursday, and the Root campaign will be conducted vigorously from that time on. There is plenty of evidence that Mr. Root's managers intend to make a spirited fight. They insist that the ex-Senator is in the contest to stay to the finish. They contend that forty-five of the eighty-seven New York delegates are surely for Mr. Root, and that, with the prestige of this strength behind him, he will be bound to take a leading place among the Presidential aspirants. This majority of the New York delegation, it is contended, will make an impressive showing to uninstructed delegations, particularly on account of the widespread feeling among Republicans that Mr. Root would be a great President. Mr. Root's friends, according to information reaching Washington, believe that his strength will be greatly augmented on the third ballot. They hold that the Hughes and Roosevelt forces will have begun to disintegrate by that time.

The Roosevelt League, headed by George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, who was President Roosevelt's Postmaster General, and William Loeb, Jr., of New York, who was secretary to the President while Roosevelt was in the White House, is expected to come out this week with a declaration of intentions and a display of activity.

In spite of the efforts of the Roosevelt forces to eliminate Justice Hughes, and the fact that nearly all the favorite son candidates are aiming to keep the Hughes and Roosevelt booms in the background, the strength of Justice Hughes shows no sign of disintegration. "Why discuss the obvious," was the way one of the greatest Republicans put it in answering an inquiry as to Justice Hughes's chances. This remark obtains additional significance from the fact that this Republican is believed to favor either one of two of the declared candidates in preference to Justice Hughes. Among some Republican Senators the belief is so strong that Justice Hughes will be the choice of the Chicago Convention that they would not be surprised if his nomination should be made on the second ballot, after the delegates instructed for favorite sons have carried out the moral obligation imposed upon them by the results in the primaries.

Information comes to Washington from Albany that it is expected there that Governor Whitman will place Justice Hughes's name before the Chicago Convention.

MEN WHO BACKED TAFT WILL AID ROOSEVELT

200 Republicans Headed by G. von L. Meyer Form Committee to Work for His Election.

A committee of Republicans, representing about thirty States, has been organized to work for the nomination and election of Colonel Roosevelt for President, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the new organ-

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Airmen Drop Bombs in Cairo; Two Killed and 18 Wounded

CAIRO, Egypt, May 21.—An aerial attack on Cairo was made today, causing the death of two persons and the injury of several others. This official statement was issued:

"Two army aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs Sunday morning, mostly on the Arab quarter. Two civilians were killed and thirteen were injured severely. Five soldiers were wounded. The aeroplanes were driven off by anti-aircraft guns."

CALLS ON SEYMOUR TO ACCUSE BURNS

District Attorney Urges Him to Make Charges Before Grand Jury.

MAY INDICT CITY OFFICERS

Men Whose Wires Were Tapped Predict Kings County Grand Jury Will Return Bills.

District Attorney Lewis of Kings County said last night that no one had any knowledge of the results of the Grand Jury's deliberations and that any predictions as to its action were merely guesswork.

While the centre of interest in the wiretapping investigations shifted yesterday to Brooklyn, there were several developments in this city which indicated that the Thompson Committee and possibly the New York County Grand Jury may keep questions concerning the police wiretapping alive for some time to come.

District Attorney Swann wrote yesterday to Frederick Seymour of Seymour & Seymour, whose wire was tapped by the police in search of information concerning the theft of secrets from J. P. Morgan & Co., directing him to appear before the Grand Jury here and make a complaint against William J. Burns, whose agency is accused of spying on the Seymours by means of a detectophone and by searching their papers.

A statement was given out by the Burns Agency last night on behalf of William J. Burns and his son, Raymond J. Burns, denying that they or their employes had entered the Seymour office, stolen their correspondence, or tapped their telephone wire.

Tapped Wires Secretly.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Committee, said yesterday that the most interesting development was the testimony of the police detectives of the Fifteenth Inspection District that they had on various occasions climbed telephone poles and tapped wires without asking the permission of the New York Telephone Company. Mr. Moss thought that this might account for the charges that wiretapping had been practiced on various Catholic priests whose names were not on the list furnished by the telephone company of those whose wires had been tapped.

It was learned yesterday that among the Knights of Columbus, of which all Catholic priests are members, much indignation had been aroused by the tapping of the telephones of Father Farrell and other priests, and that some had urged that charges be made against Mayor Mitchel, who is a member of Corrigan Council of the Knights of Columbus. It was said last night that a meeting of the council would be called tomorrow night to discuss this question. At the offices of the Corrigan Council an official said last night:

"No charges of any kind have been made against the Mayor in the council. There has been a good deal of talk about the reports of wiretapping in the newspapers, but I have not heard any talk of a movement to oust Mayor Mitchel from this council, and I don't believe there is anything in it."

Indictments Are Expected.

Senator Thompson was informed yesterday that indictments were likely to be returned against city officials by the Kings County Grand Jury. The information came from those who made the charges, and were confident that indictments would be found.

Others interested in pressing the wiretapping cases were sure that indictments would be returned, basing their belief on the fact that the Grand Jury, after hearing Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods, and others, had recalled Father Farrell, Dr. D. C. Potter, and Dean Potter to hear their replies to various charges against them.

The most telling point in the case against the city officials, according to a lawyer who helped to prepare it, was that the records made by the police of the conversations heard on the wires were furnished directly to William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, who used them as material for framing questions to witnesses on the Catholic side of the inquiry. This indicates strongly, it was said, that no crime was under investigation by the police, and that the wiretapping was done solely for the purpose of helping Commissioner Kingsbury to make a better showing in the charities hearing than his opponents.

"When the Kings County Grand Jury is through with this case we shall take it up," said Mr. Moss. "While the police and Mayor have been arguing that police methods are being hampered by the wiretapping exposures, they themselves were responsible for exposing their methods by their childish use of wire-tap conversations at the charities investigation.

"I don't believe there was the slightest justification for eavesdropping in the charities inquiry, and I regard it as more of an abuse than that practiced in regard to Seymour & Seymour. Commissioner Kingsbury financed one pamphlet attacking Catholic charities and charities of another denomination. Father Farrell and others issues a counter-pamphlet.

"Some of the city officials became incensed, and were on the lookout for an opportunity to hit back. They evidently thought that by recording various conversations between the men opposed to them and then questioning them on the matter of these conversations they could involve them in perjury. This was foolish from a legal standpoint and bad from the standpoint of public morals."

Dr. Potter, one of those whose wires were tapped in relation to the charities investigation, said last night that three of the policemen who had done the "listening in" on his wire had called

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COSSACKS JOIN BRITISH ON TIGRIS; ROME EXPECTS GREAT ALLIED DRIVE; FURIOUS BATTLE RAGES AT VERDUN

MEUSE STRUGGLE GROWING

Germany's Loss Put at 300,000 as Battle Enters Fourth Month.

TRENCHES CHANGE HANDS

Paris Reports Winning Two on West Bank of the River, Berlin One.

GERMANS TAKE 1,300 MEN

Great Activity on East Bank Also, as Well as on Belgian Front—Many Air Battles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle of Verdun began on Feb. 21 amid wet and snow; it continues on May 21 in a blaze of hot sunshine. We know in these three months the German losses exceed 300,000. Fresh regiments are still being brought up to replenish the enemy's exhausted lines. An experienced officer reckons half a million tons of metal have been sprinkled over the Meuse hillsides, 3,000 German cannon having fired 15,000,000 shells during the battle.

It is only by the constant reminder of the dimensions and intensity of the effort that we can measure its failure and appreciate the valor of the French resistance.

The struggle recommenced yesterday afternoon along the northern face of Dead Man crest, Hill 295, which, the German dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding, has never ceased to be completely in the possession of the French. Something like 50,000 men are believed to have been engaged yesterday in repeated assaults on this two-mile front. On the east and steeper side of the position, the Crown Prince's troops concentrated in Crows' Wood and got into advanced trenches which had been badly shattered, but they were quickly thrown back to their own lines.

The fighting was more desperate on the north and west slopes, where the French recently progressed to the foot of Hill 265. After repeated assaults over ground torn up and parapets destroyed by preliminary bombardment some detachments got as far as French second positions, where they were broken and dispersed with heavy loss. Reinforcements were constantly brought up and new assaults were launched throughout last night, but without any change in the situation except an advanced trench on the west side of the hill was captured.

For a new hecatomb, the Crown Prince has gained a few yards of broken and exposed ground of no tactical value.

Both Sides Claim Gains.

LONDON, May 21.—The battle before Verdun continued last night and today with great violence on both banks of the Meuse. Paris and Berlin report local gains for their respective armies.

The latest word from the French War Office tonight claims the capture of two German trenches near the west end of the front, along the road from Esnes to Haucourt. East of the Meuse French troops captured the Haudromont quarries.

The Berlin report of this afternoon says the Germans succeeded in advancing at Dead Man Hill, capturing 1,315 men and 31 officers from the French ranks. The Paris afternoon statement admits the loss of a first line trench on the Dead Man Hill front.

Artillery activity of great intensity occurred today on the Belgian sector in Flanders.

There have been a number of air battles and raids, the results of which are given in the official reports.

French Gain Two Trenches.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the battle continued fiercely all day on the front between the Avocourt Wood and the Meuse. In the neighborhood of the road from Esnes to Haucourt an attack launched by our troops permitted us to occupy two German trenches. A small work which the enemy occupied on May 18 south of Hill 287 was entirely shattered by our artillery.

Immediately east of Hill 304 the enemy delivered against our positions an attack which after momentarily penetrating our first line trench, was completely driven back.

On the slopes west of Dead Man Hill a violent offensive action carried out by an enemy brigade was stopped by the fire of our machine guns and by our counterattacks. Enemy grenade columns which followed the assaulting waves were taken under the fire of our batteries and were obliged to fall back.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery struggle was very violent. In the sector of Douaumont our troops in a spirited attack captured the Haudromont quarries, which had been strongly organized by the enemy. We took eighty prisoners and four machine guns.

There were intermittent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

German aeroplanes carried out since

Continued on Page 2.

Allies' Operations in Asia Minor

The armies of the Russian Grand Duke now have for their objectives Baiburt (1,) Erzingan (2,) and Diarbekr (3.) From Persia Russian forces are operating toward Mosul (4) on the Constantinople-Bagdad route, from Ban (5,) and against Khanikin Pass (6.) The British expedition reports the taking of a redoubt fronting them south of Kut-el-Amara (7.) It is here that Russian cavalry has joined the British expeditionary force.

OFFICER'S STORY OF TRENCH FIGHT

French Lieutenant Describes Intense Struggle Involved in Small Local Gains.

NEW MACHINE GUN DEADLY

One Group After Another Rushes Up to Clear a German Trench That Menaces Defenders' Line.

By GEORGES LE HIR,

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

A VILLAGE NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Thursday, May 18, (via Paris, May 21.)—The German drive for Verdun has degenerated into a regular ebb and flow of position warfare, in which local advances are the reward of individual dash and initiative.

This is especially the case on the west of the Meuse, where the French are steadily "nibbling" back the outlying positions around Hill 304, won by prodigious sacrifices.

In this fighting the French make unexampled use of the mitrailleuse, which is by general consent the deadliest of weapons in all this war of slaughter, and originally of French contrivance. The French have far surpassed the Germans, at first superior in the use of the mitrailleuse. The gun is particularly employed in local attacks, and the account that follows may be taken as typical of the present French methods of procedure before Verdun.

The point attacked was a section of a German trench, forming a salient on the northern slopes of the western spur of Hill 304 and commanding the ravine between the hill and Le Mort Homme, along which the Germans vainly tried to force home a massed assault during the early part of last week. This description is given me by the Lieutenant commanding the attacking company, to whom a bullet through the left forearm seemed an infinitesimal price to pay for the first occasion that he had led French soldiers to victory:

"About 1 o'clock this morning the fire of a battery of 75's was directed against converging German trenches, which formed a V-point forty yards in front of the French position. For two hours the hundred-yard sides of the salient were enveloped in an eruption of flame and smoke until the first light of dawn showed the German wire entanglements torn to ribbons. At half-past 3 o'clock four mitrailleuse sections began creeping forward in groups of five, dragging the new light mitrailleuses, which are especially suitable for such work. Each group aimed at reaching the V-point angle, from which they could enfilade both sections of the German trench.

"Sheltered by the smoke of bombardment and taking advantage of the shell holes and undulations of the ground they made fair progress, when suddenly one of the heavy German shells landed full on a hole where the foremost group were crouching. The result was that horrible fragments of torn flesh and splintered steel were scattered over their comrades waiting in the French trench.

"The second group were little luckier for a German sentry in an armored turret shot three dead and wounded the fourth before a well-aimed shell reduced him to silence.

"The third section had better fortune, and as the cannonade died away into sudden silence, like a shock there began a rat-a-tat like the explosion of engines of distant motor cycles from a crest of earth, thrown up by a bursting shell, a scant five yards in front of the V-point, which showed that they had placed their weapon in position.

"The remaining group managed to reach a vantage point whence they could partially sweep the other trench, but only after a furious hand-to-hand fight with an alert German patrol. This diversion prevented their getting sufficiently near, and they were soon forced to cease firing by the advance of our charging soldiers.

"The latter sprang forward in two lines, one against each side of the salient. On the left, where the mitrailleuse at the V-point enfiladed the trench, the task was easy. They paused a while on the brink of the trench, flinging grenades.

"The Germans had the choice of dying like rats in their shelters or coming out to meet a storm of bullets. They were frantic with fright. Some wallowed in the mud at the bottom of the trench to

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ITALIANS CHECK FOE'S OFFENSIVE

Rome Reports Huge Austrian Forces Beaten Back in the Lagarna Valley.

RETAKE ASTICO DEFENSES

War Minister Issues Statement Which 'Leaves the Supreme Command Perfectly Tranquil.'

ROME, May 21.—After a protracted Council meeting attended by Cabinet Ministers, General Paolo Morrone, Minister of War, issued a statement concerning the military situation in connection with the Austrian offensive, which will "leave the Italian supreme command perfectly tranquil."

The plans of the Italian military authorities cannot be divulged nor discussed, but it can be stated that measures have been adopted to cope with any possible situation. In addition to direct action on the Italian front, it is expected that a general offensive movement against the Austrians will be made on other fronts, especially in the Balkans and in Russia, and in addition a contemporaneous attack is expected to be sprung by Italy's allies in France.

Meanwhile, military critics, including General Morrone, advise restricting the Italian front by abandoning the far advanced positions in order to be better able to repulse the Austrians, whose forward move along the Trentino front already has lasted a week. This action is a repetition of what Austrian Generals did more than a century ago when Napoleon attacked Austria from the Isonzo River.

The Austrian Staff, it is believed, hopes to invade Italy along the Adige River valley, thus forcing the Italians to abandon their offensive on the eastern front for fear of having their main army taken in the rear. For this attack, Austria, which had thirty divisions on the Italian front, augmented them by twelve six of which were drawn from Serbia and six from the Russian front.

Austrian Attack Long Prepared.

The Austrian attack continues with the greatest vigor along the Trentino front, especially between the Adige and Brenta Rivers. These rivers are only about twenty miles apart, but the fighting line is subdivided into four sections by high mountains.

For over three months the Austrians had prepared for the present offensive, as they were anxious to abandon the defensive attitude which they had maintained along the whole front for the entire year since Italy had entered the war. It is pointed out here that, as in all the offensives in the present war, the assailing forces have at first an apparent advantage, since the defenders must abandon their advanced fortified lines, the object of which is to hold and wear down the enemy as much as possible.

While the Austrians made advances, they have sustained very serious losses, especially in the Arsa Valley, near Pozzacchio Fort, in the Sugana Valley, and north of the high plateau of Asiago.

In the Terragnolo Valley, as well as on the high plateau of Folgaria, the Italians have abandoned villages in Austrian territory which they had occupied, retiring beyond the former frontier, as these villages were merely advance posts held provisionally and recognized as likely to be untenable in case of an attack by the Austrians in force. As a precautionary measure, the Italian military authorities ordered the

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SURPRISING RUSSIAN MOVE

Cavalry Reaches Gen. Gorringe "After a Bold and Adventurous Ride."

NEW ADVANCE ON KUT BEGUN

British Move North, Capturing a Redoubt West of the Tigris —Held on East Bank.

RUSSIANS MASS IN PERSIA

Austrians Reported in Bagdad and Germans Coming—Turks Guard Alexandretta.

LONDON, May 21.—The first news of the operations on the Tigris since the fall of Kut-el-Amara, sent today by Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, although it shows that the Turks are still holding the Sannayyat position on the left bank of the Tigris, where the British check made it impossible to carry out the relief of General Townshend, brings the astonishing intelligence that a body of Russian cavalry, after an adventurous ride, has succeeded in joining General Gorringe's forces on the south bank of the Tigris.

An official communication issued tonight concerning the situation along the Tigris says:

General Lake reports that on the 19th the enemy vacated the Bethaiessa advanced position on the right bank of the Tigris. General Gorringe, following up the enemy, attacked and carried the Dujailah Redoubt. The enemy is still holding the Sannayyat position on the left bank of the river.

A force of Russian cavalry has joined General Gorringe after a bold and adventurous ride.

How this important junction was effected is still unknown, and the story will be awaited with intense interest. The supposition is that this detachment came from the Russian Army which is threatening Khanikan, but it still remains a puzzle where and how the Russians succeeded in crossing the river.

Their sudden appearance with General Gorringe has also raised the question whether the Russians have already cut the Bagdad Railway at Mosul. In any case the unexpected appearance of this body of cavalry is as great a surprise as was the first landing of the Russian troops at Marseilles, and is another instance of the swift and stealthy movement of the Russian forces in Asia Minor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Junction Stirs British Speculation.

LONDON, Monday, May 22.—The dramatic appearance of Russian cavalry with General Gorringe's force means the British and Russians are now fighting side by side on land for the first time in the war.

Much speculation is heard as to which way the Russian troops came in their "bold and adventurous ride." It seems probable they came from Kermanshah, in which case the feat would be a brilliant one, since the route of some 150 miles would be through swamps, over mountains void of tracks, or with roads of the most primitive character.

The Daily News military correspondent warns his readers not to build too much on the news that a junction between British and Russian forces in Mesopotamia is imminent. He says:

"From all accounts the little known cross-country track from Kermanshah is quite impracticable for the movement of large bodies of troops and guns, and it is unlikely, though of course not impossible, that there is backing behind the Russian cavalry."

The same correspondent, dealing with the Turkish position at Kut-el-Amara, says:

"What seems probable is that General Baratoff, who reached Kasrishirin on May 10, is threatening Khanikin with a large force, and this has determined Khalil Pasha to contract his front and draw in his troops for a nearer defense of Bagdad. Kut-el-Amara lost its significance for the Turkish commander as soon as General Townshend surrendered. What he has now to do is to make the best arrangement he can for the defense of Bagdad against a converging movement which is threatening the town, keeping his eye on his communications with Mosul, which also is being threatened by the Russian force that seized Rowandiz a few days ago.

"The capture of Bagdad is of initial military importance, not only on account of its special strategical significance as the place where the high roads into Persia and down to the Persian Gulf meet, but also because it is a stepping stone on the way into Anatolia.

"As soon as General Baratoff or General Lake (it matters not which General is first there) reaches Bagdad the long-drawn-out front over which the Grand Duke's armies are operating will be contracted, and the Russian columns can be drawn in toward the centre in order to force the Turks to fight a pitched battle on the upper Tigris or upper Euphrates, as circumstances may dictate."

Possible Routes of Russian Cavalry.

A study of a map of roads and caravan routes on the Persian-Mesopotamian frontier throws little light on "the bold and adventurous ride" of the Russian cavalry. If they came from the Rus-

sian force at Khanikin, northeast of Bagdad, as suggested in London, they may have followed the secondary road which runs southeast, close to the Persian border, in hostile Turkish territory. This road would have brought them to Seid Hassan, only about twenty-five miles from the British position on the Tigris.

If the force came from Kermanshah, which the Russians have long occupied, they may have followed main roads from Kermanshah to South Persia. There is a road across the mountain frontier from Diafoul to Seid Hassan, referred to above.

SAYS 12,000 AUSTRIANS ARE NOW IN BAGDAD

Bucharest Report Adds 4,000 Germans Are Coming—Turks Fear Landing at Alexandretta.

LONDON, Monday, May 22.—"Four thousand German troops are expected at Bagdad in June," says The Times's Bucharest correspondent. "Twelve thousand Austrians already are there.

"The Turks are weakening the defense of Constantinople, sending all possible reinforcements to Asia Minor and concentrating a large force at Marash, three days march northeast of Alexandretta, (on the Mediterranean in northern Syria,) where they fear an attempted landing by the Entente Allies."

Russians Strengthen Their Front.

PETROGRAD, May 21, (via London.)—The Russian occupation of Sakiz and their advance upon the village of Ban is of extreme importance, and establishes a direct line of communication between the two Russian groups which are operating against the Turkish Mesopotamia army.

Although little has been known regarding the military operations in this immediate district, which lies between Lake Urumiah and Khanikan, on the Persian border northeast of Bagdad, Kurdish bands, supported by Turkish regulars, have been for a long time attempting to make inroads into Persia, and, by cutting off from each other the Russian armies advancing toward the Mesopotamian border, make their progress impossible. It is apparent that in these efforts they had been so successful as to capture the Persian towns of Sakiz and Ban, but, as officially announced, the Russians recently ousted them from these positions, and the danger created by this wedge into the Russian line has been removed.

Ban is near the Turkish border, and along a 200-mile front the Russian armies are now drawn up close to the Mesopotamian frontier. Military experts believe that further progress for the Russians should be considerably facilitated by this straightening out of the Russian line and the establishment of direct communication, which not only makes further Kurdish inroads impossible, but lightens the difficult task of provisioning, which delayed the Russian progress in Asia Minor.

The official report issued today says: "In the Caucasus our troops continue their advance in the direction of Mosul."

TURKS MASSING AT SIVAS.

Boys of 17 and 18 Said to Have Been Called to the Colors.

GENEVA, May 21, (via Paris.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Tribune says that Field Marshal Liman von Sanders is assembling a strong force of Turkish troops at Sivas, in Asiatic Turkey, to oppose the advance of the Russians. The Turks are equipped abundantly with artillery.

The correspondent also says that Turkey has called out recruits of the ages of 17 and 18.

SYRIA COAST BOMBARDED.

Turks Report Attack by Warships and Aeroplanes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21, (via London, May 22.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

There is no news from the various fronts.

Two enemy airmen flying over Seddel-Bahr were driven off by our fire.

Last Thursday three enemy warships bombarded El Arisch (coast of Syria) for two hours, while six enemy airmen dropped 100 bombs. One person was killed and five were slightly injured.

BRITISH RECOGNIZE CLAIMS OF INDIA

Lord Hardinge's Interview in The New York Times Starts Discussion of Vital Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 22.—The interview with Lord Hardinge on India which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday, occupies a prominent place in this morning's papers and is the subject of extended editorial comment. It is welcomed as a splendid tribute to the loyalty of India and the magnificent part she has played in the war and as a complete refutation of German stories of disaffection in that country. There is also much discussion of the future of India and manner in which she is to be rewarded.

The Daily News says:

"Lord Hardinge, speaking to a foreign audience, naturally does not dwell upon the details of the great problem which the Government of India in the future presents. Indeed, the time has not come to discuss these, even at home. But it is of high importance that the British public should realize that this problem exists and will have to be solved after the war.

"India has been magnificently loyal, and Indians would be less than human if they did not know it and realize the full magnitude of the claim which they have established upon the gratitude of the empire. It will have to be met frankly and fully in two directions at least. The work begun with Lord Morley's reforms, without which even Lord Hardinge could never have won the triumph he has, will have to be consolidated and extended. Men who are good enough to fight the battles of the empire in France cannot be denied the gift of at least a great measure of autonomy in their affairs at home.

"But the whole atmosphere of our relations to India will certainly be found to have undergone a change as a result of the war. India has identified herself with the empire in a manner never dreamed of hitherto. She can no more be treated as an appendage to be dragged inertly in the wake of the living body of the empire.

"Any one acquainted with the startling development of political self-consciousness in India during these few months, among the Princes, among the soldiers in France, and among their relatives and friends at home in India, will assuredly testify to the gravity of the task before us."

The Daily Chronicle, which reproduces the interview, says:

"This fine display of loyalty on the part of the Indian people, like that of Irish and Boers is partly the result of recent changes in British policy. The liberal reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto administered and extended by Lord Hardinge with unfailing sympathy and wise courage have borne their fruits in a far more contented India than would have seemed possible ten years ago.

"We ought not to forget what is due to Lord Hardinge himself for many episodes of notable statesmanship, his fine attitude, for instance, after the attempt to assassinate him or his attitude toward the Indian controversy in South Africa.

"But there is more involved than the skill or wisdom of one man. What has carried India so honorably through the trial of war has been the new policy and new spirit in British rule inspiring new hopes in the Indian people. When the war is over we shall have to recognise this fairly and act accordingly."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Lord Hardinge's ringing vindication of Indian loyalty is in the highest degree timely and welcome. All these things are good for us to hear and for neutrals also. They convey a salutary message. For the latter will know how to interpret for themselves the mendacious reports with which they have been supplied from Berlin.

BOILLOT IS KILLED IN AEROPLANE FIGHT

Famous Airman and Ex-Chauffeur for Joffre Attacked by Five Machines.

SHOOTS ONE OF THEM DOWN

His Career Ended by a Bullet Through the Heart—Some of His Notable Exploits.

PARIS, May 21.—Georges Boillot, automobile racer and aeronaut, has been killed in a fight with five German aeroplanes.

He succeeded in bringing down one of the German machines before a bullet pierced his heart.

M. Boillot, who served earlier in the war as chauffeur for General Joffre, until he took up aviation, which he had previously followed as a sport rather than in the business of war, won the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France in 1912 and 1913. He gained renown, too, as the Commander in Chief's chauffeur, dashing about the French line of defense at terrific speed.

His eagerness to gratify the General's desire for haste led him to take unnecessary risks. After one particularly narrow escape General Joffre announced his intention to make a change of chauffeurs, not so much because of the danger to which he was subjected as because Boillot's daring swerves kept him awake. The General liked to sleep during his 100-mile dashes along the battle front. Boillot accordingly went to the aviation corps.

He was the airman who performed the service described in a recent official communication, as follows: "One of our pilots, in the course of a stirring flight, brought down an aviatik, which fell between our lines at Suippes." It was nearly a week before the world learned that it was the winner of the Grand Prix for two years who had accomplished this feat.

Boillot's name was mentioned constantly as the driver of General Joffre, and communications and articles on the General himself mentioned how the chauffeur sped from one end of the line to the other in the critical days before and during the battle of the Marne, and how he broke all records in delivering messages and dispatches of importance.

At one time he was surrounded by a regiment of German soldiers, and escaped death by riding through them at a terrific rate of speed. On several other occasions he escaped death almost by a hair's breadth. The most delicate missions, where discretion, skill, and speed were required, were intrusted to him. Once he crossed France in a single day, and again he was on the point of establishing a speed record between General Joffre's headquarters and the town of Pontarlier, when, as he neared the latter place, he was stopped by the police and he and his companions were detained forty-eight hours under suspicion as spies.

Public interest is aroused in France by few deeds except those performed by airmen. The accounts of the exploits of the men of the "fifth arm" of the service are read with avidity, but the names of the airmen are usually withheld except on rare occasions when the military authorities think that the personality of the aviator or the character of the exploit justifies the mention of name as likely to stimulate the morale of the nation.

Boillot, who was the rival of the dead Pegoud in aerial exploits, will be sorely missed by the French people, who had grown to know him as a national hero and to love him for his daring.

AMERICAN AVIATORS WIN FRENCH HONORS

Rockwell of Atlanta to Get the Military Medal for Bringing Down an Enemy Machine.

PARIS, May 21.—Corporal Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps, has been proposed for promotion to the rank of Sergeant as a reward for bringing down a German aeroplane near Hartmannswellerkopf on May 18. He will be decorated with the military medal.

Corporal Victor Chapman of New York has been proposed for promotion to the rank of Sergeant for his pursuit of a German machine that flew over the aviation camp seeking revenge for Corporal Rockwell's exploit.

Lieutenant William K. Thaw of Pittsburgh has been proposed for citation for pursuing a second German machine from the camp, continuing the flight at close range until his machine gun jammed. Lieutenant Thaw also is credited with forcing down another German machine, probably to destruction, but it has been impossible to verify this officially.

Corporal Rockwell engaged his opponents at close quarters. He swooped down upon the German aeroplane, facing machine gun fire as he approached. He waited until he was within thirty yards of the German machine and then opened fire. At his fifth shot the gunner of the German machine threw up his hand and fell over on the pilot, who also crumpled up as the machine began to plunge downward, in flames, to the German trenches near Uffholz. After it crashed to the ground it continued to burn.

Corporal Rockwell was compelled to turn at a sharp incline to avoid a collision with the German aeroplane. He did not see the German machine strike the ground, but that fact was reported by artillery observers.

Two German aeroplanes flew over the Franco-American camp on the following day and dropped a bomb which exploded within ten yards of the machines, but caused no damage. Corporal Chapman and Lieutenant Thaw took to the air and the Germans fled. One escaped in the haze. Lieutenant Thaw caught the other at a height of 3,200 yards and exchanged several volleys at close range. Then his gun jammed and he was obliged to desist.

GERMAN PRIZE COURT UPHOLDS TORPEDOING

Declares It Legal to Sink Neutral Ships When More Than Half of Cargo Is Contraband.

BERLIN, May 21, (via London.)—The Hamburg Prize Court has passed on the destruction by submarines of certain Norwegian and Danish ships and has found that the torpedoing of the vessels was justified, because more than half their cargoes was contraband and their papers were not in order. Two British steamers sunk in the Indian Ocean also were held to be good prizes and their sinking justifiable.

The Prize Court has ordered the release of the Belgian schooliship Comte de Smet, as that vessel's services were exclusively scientific and educational.

TWO GERMAN VESSELS TORPEDOED IN BALTIC

Colliers Hebe and Pera Sunk by a Submarine South of Cape Oland.

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—The German steamers Hebe and Pera, carrying coal, were sunk on Saturday night by a submarine off the southern coast of Cape Oland, in the Baltic.

Available shipping records do not contain the names of the German steamers Hebe and Pera.

CHARGE USE OF FALSE FLAG.

Germans Say British Submarine Flew Their Ensign as a Lure.

BERLIN, May 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Word has been received from Helsingborg, Sweden, that the British submarine which sank the German steamship Trave flew the German flag in order to entice the Trave from Swedish territorial waters," says the Overseas News Agency.

OFFICER'S STORY OF TRENCH FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

let the death stream pass over them and escaped for a moment, only to die later by bayonets of our infantry. Others tried vainly to climb the steep trench walls. Of the 150 defenders only two or three wounded survived to become prisoners when we finally occupied the position.

"Then the mitrailleuses, now reduced to three, were turned against the right side of the salient, where a desperate battle with grenades was progressing. The enemy fell dying under the leaden hail.

"Suddenly the rat-a-tat ceased, as the officers of the mitrailleuse groups perceived a French soldier, bolder than his fellows, who had hurled himself with his bayonet into the trench. Instantly he grasped the situation and shouted 'Continue firing. Never mind me.'

"The rat-a-tat began again and he fell dead amid a heap of the enemy. Then the mitrailleuses became silent and our infantry leaped into the trench, bayonetting the remaining survivors or hurling grenades into a few deep shelters where a few might be lurking. That's how the French 'clean up' the enemy trenches northwest of Verdun."

FURIOUS BATTLE GOES ON AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

yesterday two bombardments in the region of Dunkirk. About twenty shells were dropped last evening, killing four persons and wounding fifteen. Today another enemy squadron dropped about 100 bombs in the outskirts of Dunkirk. Two soldiers and a child were killed, and twenty persons were wounded.

Allied aeroplanes pursued the enemy machines and succeeded in bringing down two at the moment they were about to enter their own lines.

Immediately after the first bombardment fifty-three French, British, and Belgian aeroplanes flew over the German cantonments at Wywege and Chistelles, on which 250 shells were dropped.

German aeroplanes today dropped fifteen bombs on Belfort, but the material damage was insignificant.

Germans Capture 1,300 Prisoners.

The official communication issued today in Berlin is as follows:

On the south and southwest slopes of Dead Man Hill our lines were advanced after effective artillery preparation. Thirty-one officers and 1,315 men were taken prisoner and, in addition to other war material, sixteen machine guns and eight cannon were captured. Minor counterattacks by the enemy were abortive.

East of the Meuse—It has been ascertained that the French attack with hand grenades in Caillette Wood on the night of May 20 was repulsed. There was no infantry action at this point yesterday. The firing on both sides at times was very violent. Minor expeditions west of Beaumont and south of Gondrexon were successful.

Near Ostend, (Belgium)—A hostile aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns and fell into the sea. Four other machines were shot down in aerial encounters. Two of them fell within our lines, one near Lorgies, north of La Bassée, and the other near Chateau Salins. The remaining two fell within the enemy's lines, one in Borrus Wood, west of the Meuse, and the other beyond a hill east of Verdun.

Our aeroplane squadron again dropped bombs freely on Dunkirk during the night.

The official French statement of this afternoon says:

West of the Meuse the Germans continued during the night their attacks on our positions on Dead Man Hill. They were again repulsed by our curtain of fire, which shattered their attacks. The enemy succeeded, however, in occupying one of our first line trenches and also slopes west of Dead Man Hill.

East of the Meuse there was very heavy artillery firing in the vicinity of Fort Vaux, without any infantry actions.

In Lorraine an attack following a violent bombardment enabled the Germans to penetrate one of our trenches west of Chazelles. The first of our artillery and machine guns compelled the Germans a little later to return to their lines, leaving their dead and wounded in the evacuated positions.

Over the remainder of the front there was the usual cannonading.

A raid was made by enemy aviators in the region of Baccarat, Epinal, and Vesoul. The material damage was insignificant. Four persons were wounded slightly.

Our aviators last night threw numerous bombs on military establishments at Thionville, Etain, and Spincourt and on the camps in the vicinity of Azannes and Damvillers. The railway station at Lumes was bombarded, causing the rapid flight of trains and a large fire in the railway buildings.

In an aerial engagement between four of our aeroplanes and three Fokkers over Bezange Forest one of the enemy machines was brought down and another Fokker, being attacked, was compelled to descend to earth behind the German lines, while under the fire of our batteries, which destroyed it.

Airmen Active on British Front.

The British official statement on the western campaign reads:

Yesterday (Saturday) our aeroplanes had several successful encounters. An aviatik fell on fire into some trees near Abimfor Wood in the enemy's lines, one of its occupants being seen to fall out. Another hostile machine fell, in flames, near Contalmaison, also in the enemy's lines, after an encounter with one of our scouts. A third crashed to earth in our lines near Maricourt. One of our aeroplanes fell in the enemy's lines.

Much successful artillery work was accomplished. Early this morning a hostile machine landed undamaged in our lines. The pilot and observer were made prisoner.

Last night the enemy made three small attacks southwest of Wieltje. All were repulsed.

South of Souchez from 2 P. M. onward a heavy hostile fire was directed against our front trenches. Our artillery replied, shelling the hostile batteries and trenches.

Mansangarbe and Noeux-les-Mines and our trenches about Aultmille, Ovillers, Hulluch, and Sanctuary Wood have also been shelled. Our artillery silenced a hostile battery north of Namety Wood.

There has been some mining activity at the Hohenzollern Redoubt and north of La Bassée Canal.

The Belgian communication says:

Last night and today the artillery duels in the sector of Dixmude reached great intensity. In the direction of Steenstraete the action extended to an engagement with bombs. Yesterday in an aerial fight off Nieuport a Belgian aeroplane brought down a German machine, which fell into the sea.

SWEDISH PACIFISTS EXPECT US TO MOVE

Speakers at Stockholm Mass Meetings Express the Hope That America Will Act.

PRAISE OUR DIPLOMACY

Swedish Government Is Urged to Join Other Neutrals in Bringing About Mediation.

STOCKHOLM, May 21. — Today was Peace Day in Stockholm. Two big mass meetings were held and resolutions were adopted requesting the Swedish Government to act with the other neutrals to bring about a conference for mediation in the war and to establish a world conference after the war which would make such a catastrophe as the present conflict impossible in the future.

The meetings were addressed by leading Swedes and representatives of the neutral conference from Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and the United States. Miss Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College and Louis P. Lochner, General Secretary of the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, represented the United States. The principal address was made by the Socialist leader Hjalmar Branting, who declared that no people wanted peace more than the Swedes.

The speaker said this had been made evident by the recent political events, when sober common sense overcame an activist campaign desiring war, which seemed plentifully backed by money. The activists had more money than people with them, the socialist leader said, for when the test came it showed that this group was very small.

Deputy Branting said the smaller neutrals looked to the United States to take the lead in dealing with the problem of peace. The neutrals were glad that the United States had accomplished so much in the submarine controversy, he said, and hoped that country would now devote itself to the question of peace. All references to the United States were loudly cheered.

TO EXPOUND PEACE THEME.

Wilson Expected to Develop Charlotte Talk in Peace League Address.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — President Wilson's address on peace before the League to Enforce Peace will be delivered on Saturday, and it is understood that it will be a development of his address at Charlotte yesterday, when he said that the processes of the war stand still, and that "when you cannot overcome, you must take counsel."

The President probably will be introduced by ex-President Taft, who heads the organization.

RUSSIANS ARRIVE IN PARIS.

Touring Dignitaries Will Visit War Fronts and Go to Rome.

PARIS, May 21.—The Russian delegation which has been visiting England arrived in Paris yesterday from London. In the party are several high officials and members of the Duma.

After official receptions by President Poincaré and Parliament the Russians will visit Havre, Harfleur, and other centres of the war industry. They will then spend two days on the French, British, and Belgian fronts and a day at Lyons and will depart from Paris for Rome on May 31.

ITALIANS CHECK FOE'S OFFENSIVE

Continued from Page 1.

civilian population to vacate the villages along the frontier near Asiago.

South of Zegnara the Austrians made an effort to occupy the village of Marco, which the Italians took on Nov. 12, and south of Monte Maggio they attacked Monte Coston, which dominates Bercola Pass, leading to Arsiero and Vicenza, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

This official communication was issued today:

From Stelvio to the Adige the situation is unchanged.

In the Lagarina Valley the enemy's artillery during the whole of yesterday bombarded our positions on Bomzugna. Late in the evening the enemy attacked with three huge masses of infantry, which, after desperate engagements, were driven back with enormous losses. There was an intense action by the enemy artillery against our line from Pasubio to the Terragnolo Valley, to which our artillery replied.

Between the Terragnolo Valley and the Upper Astico there has been moderate artillery activity by both sides. The reinforcing of the support line occupied by us continues, while the enemy is strengthening his positions from Monte Maggio to Spitzonezza.

Between the Astico and Brenta the violent bombardment of our lines continued. It was followed in the afternoon by fierce infantry attacks, which were held with great stubbornness by our troops, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Some small forts which the enemy had already taken by storm were won back by us after furious hand-to-hand encounters. We made about a hundred prisoners.

In the Sugana Valley the enemy came against our advanced posts, which repulsed his attack and then gradually withdrew to their lines of support.

Along the remainder of the front there has been enemy artillery fire at various points. Our artillery smashed enemy defenses on the upper Brut and dispersed working parties at Calvario, in the rear of Podgora. A small enemy attack in the Sabotina and Monfalcone zones was easily repulsed.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Vicenza, Valdagno, Feltre, and Fonzaso. Two persons were killed and four injured. The damage done was slight.

3,500 Wounded Reach Laibach.

GENEVA, May 21.—Reports received here from Innsbruck are to the effect that severe fighting continues along the Italian front. The reports say that 3,500 Austrian wounded have arrived at Laibach, and the Austrian losses since the beginning of the offensive are estimated at 8,000. The Austrians are said to have from eight to ten army corps in the Province of Trente.

BERLIN, May 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Positions captured by the Austrians in the offensive movement last week include some of the points on the Italian main line of resistance, the Overseas News Agency says.

"A dispatch from Vienna gives the text of an order issued by Lieut. Gen. Dechaurand of the Italian Army on May 11, which was found on the Colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Italian Infantry, who was captured," the news agency says. "In the order it is stated that the main line of resistance, which was to be defended to the utmost, was the line from Monte Maronia to Maiga, Pra del Bertoldi, and Sogliodaspi. The order stated that this line would be reinforced on both flanks from positions further back, between Alpemalegna and Baitodemarchi. The main points of support were Capisaid, Monte Maronia, Costadagra, and Maiga Pioverna.

"The order stated that at Monte Coston and Sogliodaspio resistance must be maintained to the utmost, since the loss of one of these positions would endanger the whole line. It was also stated that Monte Maronia must be held in case of attack on the Terragnola Valley and Lain Valley, since the evacuation of this point would mean the loss of the valleys.

"An official report from Italian headquarters states the Italian troops withdrew from their advance lines to their main positions of defense. The Austro-Hungarian War Office announced the capture of Sogliodaspio, Coston, Costadagra, and Monte Maronia, which in the order of Lieut. Gen. Dechaurand were designated not as advanced positions, but as important points on the main line of resistance which were to be defended to the utmost."

Austrian Official Reports.

The official Austrian reports of May 19 and 20 show further extensive gains in the new offensive movement in the Southern Tyrol which has carried the Austrians on Italian territory. The statement of May 20 records the expulsion of the Italians from Col Santo Ridge, southeast of Rovereto, and important captures of men and guns. (A summary of this statement was received by cable on Saturday night.)

The text of the communication of May 19 is as follows:

Along the coast and on the Carinthian front there was a pause in the fighting yesterday. This morning the Italians made two attacks against positions east of Monfalcone which recently were captured by us, and were repulsed.

A naval air squadron dropped bombs successfully on the railway stations and military establishments at San Giorgio and Dinogara, and on the enemy's naval aeroplane station near Grado.

On the southern Tyrol front our attack gained ground irresistibly. We repulsed six Italian attacks on Armentara Ridge. Our forces under the command of Lieutenant Field Marshal Archduke Charles Francis (the Austrian Crown Prince) advanced between the Astico and Lain Valleys and drove back the enemy on the whole front. They captured the Italian fortified positions at Campomion and Toraro. Between the Lain and Brand Valleys, near Vallarsa, we reached the northern edge of Col Santo.

The number of prisoners taken since the beginning of the attack has been increased to 196 officers and more than 10,000 men. We have captured 51 machine guns and 61 cannon.

The statement of May 20 says:

Austro-Hungarian attacks drove the enemy further back on the front in southern Tyrol and in the Sugana Valley. Austro-Hungarians entered Roncegno. On Armentara Ridge Austro-Hungarian troops captured Sasio-alto, Passo della Vena, Tonessa, and Monte Meligone, east of the conquered fortified position of Campomion. At this point the Italians gathered their forces hastily for a counterattack, but they were repulsed immediately. The Italians also were driven from Col Santo.

Since the beginning of the Austro-Hungarian attack we have captured 257 Italian officers and more than 12,900 men, 68 machine guns, and 107 cannon, including 12 howitzers of 28 centimeters.

Austro-Hungarian aviators bombarded the railway stations at Peperi, Vicenza, Castelfranco, Treviso, Casarza, Cervadale, and Cividad, and stations of the enemy's naval aeroplanes.

BERLIN'S FOOD STRESS REPORTED GROWING

Rotterdam Hears Fresh Meat Is Almost Unobtainable—Butter Allowance Is Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.) — In Berlin things are going from bad to worse in the matter of food. Fresh meat has been almost unobtainable, and it is now disclosed that for some days the capital has been without sausages. From tomorrow the butter ration will be reduced to ninety grams, less than a fifth of a pound per head per week. For this amount the City Council has fixed the price at 6d (12 cents.) It was only a few weeks ago that the ration was fixed at a quarter of a pound, and assurances were given that the supplies were adequate to meet this demand.

The council now admits that this was not the case. They repeat the assurance so far as the new ration of 90 grams is concerned, but the people are skeptical. For several weeks thousands of housewives, after waiting hours outside shops, were unable to obtain a single ounce.

As regards meat, the same authority intimated that the minimum amount was liable to be varied each week. In the future this foreshadows a reduction also of the meat ration. Again the admission is being made that the council was wrong in its assurances that supplies in hand were large enough to provide everybody with the legalized minimum of meat.

As a part of the new dictatorship scheme, Berlin will be divided into four districts, each containing sixty butcher shops. Responsible for each group will be two master butchers, assisted by a Government official and one veterinary surgeon. To each group will be allotted a certain number of cattle and the head of every family in Berlin has each week to order what his requirements will be in the succeeding seven days.

LONDON, Monday, May 22.—In a dispatch from Rotterdam the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The new German scheme for controlling food supplies really means an absolute dictatorship from Prussia over the whole Empire. There is strong opposition from the other States, which hitherto have retained to themselves the administration of foodstuffs, and, as a result some of them, notably Bavaria, have been better off than Prussia.

"Moreover, Bavaria and other States have passed laws prohibiting export to other States of any foodstuffs, thus accentuating the difficulties within the Empire. All this will be obviated by the new scheme, which includes the installation of an all-powerful military representative as one of the leading assistants of the food dictators.

AMSTERDAM, May 21.—According to German newspapers, the Bundesrat is discussing the authorization bill, empowering the Imperial Chancellor to seize and distribute all foodstuffs, fodder and raw material needed for food production and to fix their price. All the administrative authorities throughout the empire will be compelled to follow the instructions of the Chancellor.

The Berliner Tageblatt says the bill will be adopted tomorrow, and that the Chancellor will be empowered to appoint new officials who will be responsible to him alone.

The Municipality of Berlin has decided to reduce the amount of butter to be obtained on presentation of tickets from 125 to 90 grams for each person.

Small Italian Vessel Is Sunk.

LONDON, May 22.—A Lloyd's dispatch says that the Italian brigantine Sant' Andrea, 225 tons, has been sunk.

FOUND TURKS EAGER TO SELL PALESTINE

Mr. Morgenthau, in Speech, Discloses Fact That They Discussed the Matter.

EVEN GOT DOWN TO FIGURES

Ministers Argued Whether the Holy Land Should Be an International State or a Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—How the sale of Palestine after the war was discussed seriously with Turkish officials was told tonight by Henry Morgenthau, recently Ambassador to Turkey, who spoke at the Wise Center Forum. He broached the matter to the Turkish Ministry, and found the project eagerly approved. He said to them, according to his statement:

"You will need money. Why do you not get it, and not have to pay it back? Why do you not sell Palestine?

"We even got down to figures," the former Ambassador went on. "They argued as to whether it should be an international state or a republic. I told them that if harbors were built at Jaffa, Jerusalem would yearly attract 500,000 visitors. Roads must also be built, each of these visitors would spend $100. The mouths of the Turkish officials watered.

"'Why wait until you raise the money?' they told me. 'We will make the concessions now. Build your harbors and hotels.'

"It may seem strange," continued Mr. Morgenthau, "but Turkey is considering seriously the sending of the Grand Rabbi of Turkey, Nahoum, as Ambassador to the United States.

"The Turkish officials will do anything if they have no fear of punishment or censure. The Turks gladly would have made a bargain with me that they would protect the Jews and do what they desired with the Christians.

"The Turks cannot understand about Zionism," said Mr. Morgenthau. "If people get the idea of taking land from Turkey they will look upon it with a great deal of opposition.

"It is utterly impossible to place several millions of people in Palestine. There would be grave danger from the Arabs. It is a good idea to have a model colony there. If Jews continue there as at present, at the end of the war there will be no friction. I believe the Zionists will not provoke the Government. Turkey needs the Jews. They have lost the Armenians and must fill the gap."

REFUGEE HOUSES PORTABLE

Can Be Removed from England to Belgium After the War.

CHICAGO, May 21.—England's problem of housing 200,000 Belgian refugees has been in part solved by the building of wooden houses so constructed that when the war is over they may be readily taken down and shipped to Belgium to replace dwellings razed by fire and artillery.

This statement was made in an address here today by Percy Allen, for ten years a member of the British Parliament and at present engaged in relief work. He spoke at the First Congregational Church of Evanston. He said that the care of the Belgians in England requires $5,000,000 a month. In addition, he said, there are 3,500,000 Belgians remaining in Belgium who must look to other countries for food. About half of these, he estimated, are able to pay for what they get.

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A Practical Example of Custodianship

WHENEVER funds are held by a society, club, church, school, hospital or association, someone must face the responsibility of taking charge of investments, collecting income, keeping accounts, etc. The appointment of the Columbia Trust Company as Custodian relieves the individual treasurer of all this care.

Under the Custodian service we—

1. Take possession of securities;
2. Give a receipt for them;
3. List them in books of record;
4. Lock them in vaults;
5. Collect all income when due and credit the same to the treasurer's checking account.

Custodian service may be arranged for a temporary period or made permanent as desired. A small fee is charged.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway — COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY — IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave. — IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

DENIES CRISIS IN HOLLAND.

Dr. van Dyke Is Vexed Because False Rumors Gained Credence.

THE HAGUE, May 11, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The American Minister, Dr. Henry van Dyke, was greatly annoyed by several Washington messages in American newspapers which he received today.

"I am astonished," he said, "at the reports in these papers that I sent word to Washington last month that I was unable to penetrate the veil of mystery surrounding the cause of the alleged crisis in Holland. No such word was sent. There is no veil of mystery.

"Temporary excitement was caused by efforts by press propagandists on each side to make it appear that the other side was threatening Holland, whose position remains unchanged since the war began.

"Intelligent people here are not excited, and the measures taken to maintain the mobilization are not extraordinary. That there has been no real crisis here is proved by the fact that the fluctuations of Government stock on the Amsterdam Bourse never exceeded a fraction of 1 per cent. Dutch financiers do not act that way in a real crisis."

CALLS ON SEYMOUR TO ACCUSE BURNS

Continued from Page 1.

on him and urged him not to press them too hard if they were indicted.

Swann's Letter to Seymour.

District Attorney Swann, who has been criticised by Senator Thompson for not forcing a Grand Jury inquiry into the spying on Seymour & Seymour, has sent this letter to Frederick Seymour:

May 20, 1916.

Frederick Seymour, Esq., 120 Broadway:

Dear Sir: More than a month ago I called you to the District Attorney's office and informed you that William J. Burns, detective, had installed a detectophone in your office, and had on many occasions at night, during your absence, entered your office and read your papers and correspondence, and urged you most earnestly to appear before the Grand Jury to lodge a complaint against William J. Burns.

I urged you on other occasions to appear before the Grand Jury for this purpose, and you declined to lodge any complaint against Burns.

You have now heard all of the evidence brought out before the Joint Committee, and I now renew my request that you appear before the Grand Jury any day during this coming week that you may select and make a complaint against Burns; or, if you wish to lodge a complaint against any other person, please come with the evidence against him and I will have it presented with your testimony before the Grand Jury. Very truly yours,

EDWARD SWANN, District Attorney.

Mr. Seymour said last night at his home in East Orange that he would not make any decision until today. The Burns agency issued this statement last night on behalf of W. J. and R. J. Burns:

Our reasons for refusing to obey the subpoena or answer any questions by the Thompson Committee are:

First—We have been advised by our counsel that the Thompson Committee is without power, and it is unnecessary for us to obey a subpoena issued by this committe.

Second—In the event we did obey subpoenas, we would not under any circumstances disclose a client's business. We wish emphatically to deny that we had any connection whatever with the tapping of Seymour & Seymour's telephone, and we did not at any time listen in on any conversations that transpired over their telephones. We did not receive any report of the conversations that transpired.

We purchased a "tel-tap" from Smith on the date he mentions, but the "tel-tap" was not used by any one in connection with the Seymour matter, but was used at the request of one of our clients in his own office, and this can be proved in the event that it becomes necessary to do so. We also wish emphatically to deny that anybody connected with our agency opened any desks in Seymour's office.

Mayor Mitchel has announced that he will ask to be permitted to testify on Tuesday before the Thompson Committee. He will be permitted to testify then, according to Mr. Moss, if the Kings County Grand Jury has by that time finished its work. The Thompson Committee will probably recall Police Commissioner Woods and officials of the New York Telephone Company to inquire about wiretapping done on telephone poles and roofs by policemen without permission from the telephone company.

Mr. Moss said that he also was anxious to clear up all doubt on the question whether telephones used by Cardinal Farley, Bishop Hayes, and other prelates, had been tapped. He said that when he asked at the inquiry about the telephones of Cardinal Farley and Bishop Hayes he was informed that they had none. He has learned since that this was an evasion, as the telephones of these two prelates are in the names of Father Dineen and Father Carroll.

GORHAM

STERLING SILVER

A Suggestion

However *light* be your expenditure for silverware, do not consider the source of its origin *lightly.*

Remember that in silverware, as in many things, *where* it comes from has much to do with *what* it is.

Consider quality—and its silverware equivalent, which is Gorham.

Make your silverware a permanent investment—something too substantial for time and use to efface.

So many things deteriorate and are in constant need of renewal or repair, that a collection of fine silverware, which survives a lifetime of use without the need of either, is a source of gratification and pride.

Finally, give your choice all the latitude in the world—the Gorham selections are expressly designed for that purpose.

Gorham selections are extravagant in variety, but economy is the feature of Gorham prices.

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Ave. & 36th St.

17-19 Maiden Lane

CHURCHILL'S

Dinner—Tonight

More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution

At Churchill's insures a delightful occasion, whether one chooses the a la carte service or the *Special Dinner* at *$1.25.*

Also—a delightful *Special Luncheon* at *75c.*

IT seems to Mother you change your clothes as often as Daddy changes his collars.

You *do* manage to make short work of a nice, fresh-laundered suit.

But wash-suits from Best's stand trips to the laundry longer than any she ever bought.

Just tell her that, will you—*today?*

Boys' Russian Wash Suits—Broken lots, assorted colorings; 2 to 4 years. Formerly to 3.75. **95c to 1.15**

Boys' Hand-embroidered Russian Wash Suits—sizes 3 to 6 years. Formerly 3.75 to 10.00. **1.95, 2.95**

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

SEES IN WAR A SIGN OF CHRIST'S COMING

The Rev. Dr. Matthews of Seattle, Preaching Here, Says Conditions Indicate Advent Soon.

DR. EATON ASSAILS WILSON

Criticises the President for Calling Europe "War Mad"—Wishes We Had More of France's "Madness."

The attitude of Americans toward the war in Europe, the religious status of New York City and the theological differences before the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in Atlantic City, were subjects of discussion in sermons in New York churches yesterday.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, preached in the morning on "What Is an American Patriot?" He criticized President Wilson's characterization of the nations of Europe as being "war-mad," and said the men dying in the trenches were fighting for a great principle. He likened them to the American patriots of 1776, the Britons who fought William the Conqueror at Hastings, and to the Scotch who fought under Bruce.

"It is proper that Americans take sides," he said, "just as Lafayette and citizens of other nations fought for American liberty at the foundation of the American Republic."

Referring to a recent speech of President Wilson in which he said the people of Europe were war mad, Dr. Eaton said:

"If it is true that most of our people think that Europe is merely war mad and that the war is none of our business, but something to keep out of, then we show such an infantile interest and appreciation of the titantic trouble that we are not worthy of world citizenship and are drifting from our own traditions.

"Were our fathers war mad at Valley Forge? Was Washington mad when on his knees behind a bush he prayed that the just cause for which his starving soldiers fought might triumph? Were your fathers mad when they fought in the great war of the rebellion that the nation might survive?

"American people who believe the French are mad, are mad themselves. If we have any soul we must realize that the war is a great fight for principles and that each citizen should take sides as he believes is right.

"If you have a spiritual sympathy with the ideals of America and are willing to die in defending those ideals or to live to fight for them, you are a good American. There are better Americans coming through Ellis Island every day than those who have been here for generations and have not imbibed the spirit of the Republic. Your country is the next thing to God in a religious way.

"Are the French mad? I wish we would get some of that madness."

Bishop Welch for Human Service.

Dr. Herbert Welch, President of Ohio Wesleyan University and a Bishop-elect, preaching at Washington Square Methodist Church, did not entirely agree with Dr. Eaton.

"'My country, right or wrong,' should not be the slogan of the American people," he told his audience. "They should endeavor to have their country serve mankind rather than be ready to fight regardless of the reason. If the principle of mastery continues to be the guiding one, civilization will soon come to be nothing better than a pack of dogs, snarling and gnashing over bones of contention. He who does not extend a helping hand to his brother is himself doomed."

This, Dr. Welch's first sermon since he was elected Bishop at the Saratoga Springs Conference, was preached in the church he attended when a boy.

Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, one of the leaders of the conservative faction in the Atlantic City Assembly, came to New York yesterday and preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His sermon was of strict orthodox character.

"The second coming of Christ," he said, "is not only certain, but signs of the time point to an early coming. Might it not be well if His coming were to be now and bring about the end of the great war? Men must be blind who cannot read the signs of the near Advent in these most strenuous times.

"Ministers in the Presbyterian Church are commissioned to preach the word of God. They are not privileged to say that this or that part of the Bible they do not accept. Can that have young men to do with picking and choosing, accepting and rejecting, no matter where they have been educated? The world needs the Gospel as it never needed it, but it needs the whole Gospel, not an emasculated one, made over by anybody."

Before he returned to Atlantic City last night Dr. Matthews said the conservatives were in control of the assembly, and that the complaints against Union Theological Seminary and the New York Presbytery would not be dropped.

"When you come to sound doctrine," he said, "the Pacific Coast is right. You can't save the world with a skimmed-milk doctrine. In the Middle West there is some of the New York infection. The rest of the Presbyterian Church is very tired of these annual cases. We don't see why New York should send all of us into an annual turmoil. Decadence of the faith is in the air in some places, and New York is one of those places. The infection is wherever the stream of Union Seminary men is permitted to flow in.

"The Assembly is in dead earnest over these New York cases. New York will not escape as it has done in the past. It will have to obey."

Dr. Burrell's 25th Anniversary.

Dr. David James Burrell yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coming to the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city as pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Last night he addressed representatives of all the Collegiate congregations in the city.

Dr. Burrell concluded that New York wasn't such a bad place morally, after all.

"Some people think New York, and especially Manhattan Island, is the most difficult field in America for churches," he said. "Now, several of the Collegiate churches in Manhattan have been in fields where the population has changed. Some of them have been compelled to search out entirely new congregations. And yet, look at the record, you who have faint hearts. In the Collegiate Church in the past twenty-five years—and they have not been easy years—we have trebled our membership. What is true of the Collegiate Church in New York is true of the Protestant churches as a whole throughout America. In the last 100 years they have grown 150 per cent., both in numbers and gifts, and the greatest progress has been made in the last ten years.

"This is not the time for theological controversies within or without the church. It is a time when we all ought to be trying to meet conditions growing out of the war and when there ought to be a Christian war—a general battle for the right as Jesus Christ taught. I long for the day of united Christian efforts on sound lines—one challenge to evil and war to the death for God and New York."

Dr. Burrell told at length of the changes through which the church had passed in twenty-five years. For many years the church has ministered to persons living in hotels and boarding houses, and its services are famous throughout the country. Dr. Burrell was born in Pennsylvania, and preached in Illinois and Minnesota before coming to New York. He was assisted in the services yesterday by the Rev. H. E. Cobb, the Rev. J. G. Flagg, and the Rev. M. J. McLeod. He is an officer of the Anti-saloon League and of several Bible societies.

ATLANTIC CITY over MEMORIAL DAY.
Pennsylvania Railroad, week-end outing Saturday, May 27. Tickets $13.50 to $18.00, including hotel. Consult agents or phone "Mad. Sq. 7900."—Advt.

DUTCH TO DEMAND TUBANTIA SETTLEMENT

Will Refuse to Accept Germany's Explanation—New Theory of Disaster Advanced.

LONDON, May 22.—The Dutch Government has decided to send a strong note to Berlin, saying that the German version of the torpedoing of the Dutch steamer Tubantia cannot be accepted, and holding Germany responsible for it, says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rotterdam.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—An unnamed torpedo expert, who, perhaps, is identical with Captain Canters, who represented the Dutch Government in the Tubantia inquiry in Berlin, writing in the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, develops the theory that the Tubantia torpedo, after having missed its aim on March 6, was picked up by the Germans and relaunched on March 16. He says that the submarine was traced, and that it belonged at Zeebrugge, but the torpedo department at Berlin did not allow Canters to go thither nor permit him to inspect the log of the submarine. Instead, the department sent a German officer to Zeebrugge. He brought back the report already published.

The writer concludes that it was impossible to have relaunched the torpedo from any except a German torpedo tube. He insists that the only way of getting the truth is a complete inspection not only of the log of the submarine from March 6 onward, but also of the logs of other submarines and torpedo boats stationed at Zeebrugge.

The anti-German Amsterdam Telegraaf, under the caption "The Latest Humiliation," fiercely denounces Prussian double dealing, comparing Germany's eating humble pie before mighty America with the ridiculous subterfuge offered to "little Holland." The Telegraaf says that Captain Canters ought to have been recalled immediately when it became plain he was being fooled. The paper declares the entire nation would have been behind the Government if it had shown a stiffer backbone.

RUSSIANS HALT GERMANS.

Inflict Heavy Losses on Attacking Force in the Illoukst Region.

PETROGRAD, May 21.—The War Office communication issued today says:

A German attempt at an offensive in the Illoukst region and north of Lake Illsen was dispersed by our fire, with heavy enemy losses.

On the remainder of the front the hostilities were confined to artillery duels and rifle firing, which was particularly sharp in the Dvinsk sector and south of Smorgon and Krevo. In the Dvinsk region and north of Lake Miadziol the Germans are using explosive bullets.

DILLON SUMMONS IRISHMEN TO UNITY

Cause of Ireland Gravely Damaged by Revolt, He Writes a Chicago Judge.

SETBACK FOR HOME RULE

Says Its Realization in Near Future Depends Especially on Support of Compatriots Here.

LONDON, May 21.—John Dillon, member of the House of Commons for East Mayo, who recently bitterly denounced the Government's methods of dealing with the Irish revolt, has sent the following message to Judge John P. McGorty of the Irish Fellowship Club, Chicago:

"The Irish insurrection has inflicted serious injury to the Irish cause. All hope of securing home rule in the near future depends more than ever on the union of the Irish race throughout the world, and especially on the support of the Irish in America."

T. P. O'Connor, in Reynold's Newspaper, says that the suggested creation of a joint executive council representing the two great Irish parties is impossible and would aggravate, not alleviate, passions and divisions. It is disastrous to think, he says, of coercing Ulster, which must be won by equitable concessions.

O'Connor adds that he has just received discouraging accounts of the state of feeling in Ireland. Among the wholesale arrests now going on there are those of many men violently opposed to Sinn Feinism. He says he knows personally of a case of a boy of 17 home from school on vacation who was sent to solitary confinement for five days, received insufficient food, was only freed from his cell for ten minutes out of each twenty-four hours, and had nothing to read. This boy was a son of an ardent supporter of John Redmond.

WIMBORNE TO TESTIFY.

Viceroy of Ireland to be Heard by Commission Investigating Revolt.

LONDON, May 21.—Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in London today to testify before the commission which is investigating the Irish revolt. Baron Wimborne is still technically Lord Lieutenant, his resignation not having been accepted.

The Right Honorable John James Owens Wylie, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, has been sworn in as Lord Justice for the Government of Ireland during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

IRISH RELIEF DAY JUNE 10.

All Relief Movements Now Concentrated in a Fund Committee.

In order to co-ordinate the great number of Irish relief movements, which have been begun in this country, the Irish Relief Fund Committee, of which Cardinal Farley is Honorary President, was organized yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. It formed plans for a national demonstration on June 10, to be known as Irish Relief Day. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet is the Active President, Thomas Hughes Kelly, Treasurer, and John D. Moore, Secretary.

In addition to the John McCormack benefit to be given tomorrow night in the Century Opera House, a Victor Herbert-Mme. Gadski benefit will be held Saturday night in Carnegie Hall. A headquarters for the receipt of contributions has been established in charge of John D. Moore at 26 Cortlandt Street.

LARKIN CHOKES OBJECTOR.

Leaps from Stage and Attacks Newman at Irish Protest Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—"Jim" Larkin, founder of the Irish citizen army, today leaped across the orchestra pit from the Grand Opera House stage and attacked Matthew Thomas Newman, sitting in the fifth row. The disturbance occurred at a mass meeting of protest against the execution of Irish revolutionists. Dr. F. A. Zurawski of the Polish Federation was speaking. When he said, "The English certainly murdered the Irish in true Russian style," the majority of those present applauded wildly.

When the applause subsided a dapper young man in the audience began to speak with a broad English accent. It was Newman.

"I am as good an Irishman as any here today," he said. "I have lived in Ireland, and my mother is from a long line of Ireland's best. But such bally bunk makes me ill. I say, why do you try to put over such ridiculous drivel?"

Larkin, who was sitting far back on the stage, arose, and, in a frenzy of anger, ran to the footlights. He jumped, clearing the orchestra pit and a high brass railing with apparent ease. A woman in the back of the theatre shrieked. When she started down the aisle she was seized by Mrs. Larkin.

"Be careful what you do to him!" she shouted to her infuriated husband. "Jim, Jim! Think!"

Larkin seized Newman by the throat and choked him until he gasped for breath. Then he jerked him out of his seat and shook him until the offending one was speechless. After Larkin had torn Newman's collar away, he dragged him to the entrance of the theatre and tossed him out into the lobby. Then the meeting was resumed.

Newman was undetermined tonight whether or not to sue Larkin.

Mr. Larkin in his address stated that the Irish revolutionists were assisted by Angela Spring-Rice, sister of Ambassador Spring-Rice, who represents Great Britain at Washington.

Three rifles were stacked on the stage, Mr. Larkin dramatically held one of them aloft.

"Perhaps you don't know who brought this kind of rifles into Ireland," he said. "Of course, you don't, because the press has not told you that. Well, it was Angela Spring-Rice, sister of Ambassador Spring-Rice. It was she who smuggled them into us."

TORNADO WIPES OUT AN OKLAHOMA TOWN

Windstorm Tears a Path Five Miles Long in Destroying Kemp City.

NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED

Bodies Hurled Hundreds of Yards—Child Blown 500 Feet Escapes with Minor Injuries.

DENISON, Texas, May 21.—Nine persons were killed and thirty-eight injured in the tornado which last night swept Kemp City, Okla., eight miles east of this city. The wind cut a path three-quarters of a mile wide and five miles long. Only three small dwellings remain standing at Kemp City.

Twelve business houses, a two-story hotel and sixty dwelling houses were demolished. This is the second time in recent years that the little town of 300 inhabitants has been visited by a tornado. Merchants said that the town probably would not be rebuilt.

Eight were killed in the town, while the other victim, a child, was killed in the collapse of her father's home just across the Red River in Texas.

The dead are Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cox, Dr. and Mrs. William Brinson, Changey Battle, cashier of the Bank of Kemp; M. E. Thomas, Postmaster; Artile Pleasant, Mrs. J. W. Hively and a 6-year-old daughter of Dr. J. J. McCullough.

Of the thirty-eight persons injured, thirty-six were residents of Kemp City. Two daughters of Dr. McCullough were hurt at the time their younger sister was killed in the McCullough home, five miles east of Denison. Most of those injured were caught in the collapse of buildings while trying to reach storm cellars shortly after the storm broke.

The bodies of the dead in several instances were blown hundreds of yards. The 2-year-old child of Dr. and Mrs. Brinson, who were killed, was hurled 500 feet with flying debris when the Brinson house was destroyed. The child suffered only minor injuries.

After the storm passed emergency treatment was given the injured in the darkness, with the rain falling in torrents. A special train, carrying twelve physicians from Denison, did not reach Kemp until several hours after the tornado passed.

Say British Seize East India Mail.

BERLIN, May 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It is reported from Amsterdam that the British have removed the first-class mail from the Dutch steamships Grotius and Crachterland, bound for the East Indies.

HONOR JEWISH VETERANS.

Two Associations, Civil and Spanish War, at Temple Services.

Joint memorial services of the Hebrew Union Veteran Association and the Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain Association, were held in the Hebrew Tabernacle at 210 West 130th Street, last evening. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, was unavoidably absent. The Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman, rabbi of the tabernacle and chaplain of the Department of Street Cleaning, presided. He said the United States Army was no more than a deplorably miserable battalion, and urged preparedness by land and sea.

Maurice F. Simmons, former Commander of the New York State Veterans of the Spanish-American War, declared there was discrimination against Jews in the National Guard. He said that in the Second Battalion of the Field Artillery Jews were rejected simply because they were Jews. Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone said he was impressed with the statement that the spirit of bigotry existed in the National Guard as reported by Mr. Simmons.

"If it exists," he said, "it should be the duty of the Governor to drive out of this Commonwealth men whose religious prejudices lead them to acts of discrimination which are likely to affect the status of the Government from a military standpoint."

GERMANS HOLD CONFERENCE

Secret Meeting in Milwaukee Lays Plans for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—At a secret conference of the Executive Committee of the German-American Alliance three delegates were selected to the Chicago conference, at which the Germans will lay plans to participate in the Presidential campaign. The delegates are Herman Schmitz of Appleton, John Anderson of Milwaukee, and John Schnell of Portage.

According to President Leo Stern of the State Alliance there was no discussion as to Presidential candidates.

"Nothing was said during our meeting as to the candidate favored by those here," Mr. Stern said. "The name of no candidate was mentioned. The action of German-American committees in other States, which are reported to be waiting on National delegates, and urging them to vote against Wilson and Roosevelt, are not being duplicated in this State."

DANISH SHIP SUNK IN CRASH.

Havet Goes Down in Collision with British Steamer—12 Missing.

LONDON, May 21.—Lloyd's Barry correspondent reports that the British steamer Salient has returned to port after having sunk the Danish steamer Havet during a collision off Rhoose Point Saturday night. Twelve of the Havet's crew are missing. Her Captain and three men of the crew were rescued by the Norwegian steamer Ivanhoe.

The Havet was a vessel of 1,400 tons.

OBREGON THINKS RELATIONS ACUTE

Continued from Page 1.

Madera on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad. After a few shots the Mexicans fled and the Americans continued on their way.

A small group of Mexicans is falling in behind the American columns as they move northward, always keeping out of sight, but telling the natives that they are chasing the "gringoes" from Mexican soil. They stop whenever the Americans halt, and hide or disarm if General Pershing's men approach them.

Two suppositions are prevalent regarding the identity of these men. One is that they are Carranzistas trying to give the American movement the appearance of a retreat. The other is that they are bandits seeking to annoy the Americans by sniping. The latter conjecture is regarded as the more probable.

1,000 BANDITS MENACE SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION

Reported to be Fifty Miles West of Boquillas, Planning New Invasion of Texas.

MARATHON, Texas, May 20.—Two bands of Mexican bandits were in the vicinity of Terlingua and Lajitas, fifty miles west of Boquillas today, according to reliable information received tonight. One band comprised about 800 men, the other 200. These are believed to be the same bands that were reported in the neighborhood of Presidio several days ago.

The news was brought here by an American ranchman, who said he had it from Mexicans in his employ. According to their story, the bandits promised not to molest any Mexicans provided they furnished information as to trails and settlements on the American side.

Captain G. A. Wieczorek, in command of the 127th Company of Coast Artillery here, telegraphed tonight to the military commander at Alpine, advising him of the presence of bandits at Lajitas and Terlingua, and that a raiding invasion of American territory was contemplated.

The Sibley-Langhorne Punitive Expedition in its retirement from Mexico is in position to be menaced by the two bands reported at the points mentioned, which are sixty miles west of the road Colonel Sibley has chosen for his retirement to the border.

Army officials here tonight were investigating a report brought from Boquillas by a truck driver that Yaqui Indians were in the rear of Major Langhorne's cavalry detachment, and in a position to threaten it. The report was without official confirmation.

According to the truck driver, who said he got his information from couriers sent to the border by the expeditionary forces, Colonel Sibley, who was heading for Boquillas, had advised them of his retirement in order to reinforce Langhorne. Several days ago, reports from Mexico said that 400 Yaqui Indians had left Cuatro Cienegas in the direction of Boquillas.

Captain H. L. Evans of the Army Signal Corps brought a report here that he had been told that on receipt of some information concerning a Yaqui movement toward the American border Colonel Sibley had turned back to the interior and was preparing, if necessary, to reinforce Major Langhorne, who was holding up the rear.

Marauders cut the army telegraph line between Marathon and the Mexican frontier in three places last Friday night, according to Captain Evans, who arrived from Boquillas, where he had been directing the erection of the line.

Captain Evans said also that one of the poles had been destroyed at a point about five miles north of Boquillas. No definite clue to the identity of the offenders has been obtained.

FUNSTON'S MEN MARK TIME.

Both Pershing's Forces and the Border Patrols Inactive.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 21.—With the impending arrival on the American side of Colonel Sibley's little force that rescued Jesse Deemer and Monroe Payne and chased border raiders 145 miles into Mexico, General Funston's command of nearly 50,000 men tonight awaited developments. The part of the army under General Pershing in Mexico has become as inactive as the remainder of the border force and, so far as army officers know, the period of comparative action will be unbroken unless the initiative is taken by Mexicans.

Colonel Sibley had not reported his troops on this side of the Rio Grande tonight, but his last reported position was so far north that at General Funston's headquarters his arrival was hourly expected.

General officers have planned to continue this week the distribution of forces along the border. The Texas militia, mobilized here, will be sent forward in a few days, and today the Sixth Cavalry, which has been in Chihuahua under General Pershing, was moved into the Big Bend district, where additional companies of the Coast Artillery will be placed if the War Department grants General Funston's request for more.

Reports of contemplated raids at various points along the border, especially in the Brownsville district, continue to reach General Funston, but all official reports from border army stations were that the situation was unchanged.

RIOTERS DEPORTED TO JUAREZ

Two Natives, Involved in Parral Fight, Rearrested in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 21.—Pedro Saenz and Victoriano Ramos of Parral, Mexico, who had been arrested by military authorities here and signed a statement admitting they joined in the attack on American troops at Parral in April, were deported to Juarez by the United States immigration authorities. In Juarez they were arrested by Mexican officials, and it was announced they would be tried on charges of murder and riot.

The men were discharged from custody in the United States on the ground that the offense was committed in a foreign country. They were deported as undesirable aliens.

Saenz and Ramos were ranchmen of prominence near Parral, which is an influential part of Chihuahua. This district, a large number of residents of which actively participated in the anti-American outbreak, has since been in a state of nervous tension. It is believed in some quarters here that to convict and punish Saenz and Ramos would mean to risk an outbreak against the Government. On the other hand, it is a case which, in view of the signed confessions, the Mexican Government can hardly afford to overlook.

Previous to their discharge in El Paso Saenz and Ramos had been freed of charges of having smuggled into the United States several thousand dollars' worth of bullion.

The Sixth Cavalry last night completed its passage along the border from Columbus, and today was being distributed in Marathon, Boquillas, Alpine, and Marfa to protect the border. The movement of the regiment was screened in secrecy because of fear that Mexican bandits might attempt to wreck the trains. Two troops of the Eighth Cavalry were today returning from the Big Bend to their home station here.

New Advance Base for Pershing.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 21.—Reports tonight that supplies and rations were being moved back fifteen miles north from Namiquipa, where a camp is being established, gave rise to a belief that the most advanced base of General Pershing's expeditionary column for the coming rain season had been decided upon. The undesirability of the present camp site at Namiquipa is believed to have caused the decision.

WAR PRISONER HERE.

Interned German Comes from Halifax for Hospital Treatment.

Among the first cabin passengers arriving yesterday on the steamship Stephano from Halifax was Carl Gustav Sommer, a native of Saxony, 53 years old, who comes under parole to be treated at the German Hospital for a swelling of the neck.

Sommer said that when the war began he was a carpenter on a hulk in Hudson's Bay which was formerly the British iron bark Ben Mcre. He had a strong preference for staying in the frozen north and letting the warring nations fight it out, he added, but the British authorities thought he would be safer interned with other Germans at Halifax for the duration of the war.

ROOSEVELT FIGHT GAINS NEW VIGOR

Continued from Page 1.

ization, Room 120, Biltmore Hotel. The committee consists of between 175 and 200 members and will be enlarged from time to time. Every member, it was said, supported William H. Taft in 1912, but all were now working tooth and nail for Colonel Roosevelt.

George von L. Meyer, who was Secretary of the Navy under Colonel Roosevelt, is Chairman of the organization, which is to be known as the Roosevelt Republican Committee. John H. Iselin, a former Assistant District Attorney, is Treasurer, and Captain Arthur F. Cosby, who was a Rough Rider under the Colonel, is Secretary. A committee of ten or fifteen will go to Oyster Bay this afternoon to confer with the Colonel and tell him what they propose to do.

The formation of the organization will not be any news to the Colonel, however, for it is understood that he has already passed judgment on it and given it his sanction. In fact, it was said that the movement was practically started by the Colonel and his friends as the "last stand" before the Republican convention to get him the nomination and head off the Hughes boom. Recognizing that the Colonel's cause was apparently on the wane, these friends conceived the idea of coalescing all the Roosevelt sentiment among Republicans throughout the country and getting it into working shape for the Colonel's cause. The committee expects to start a sort of pre-convention landslide for the Colonel.

This statement of the committee's purposes was given out at the headquarters yesterday:

> This committee of Republicans has been formed to crystallize the demands among Republican voters for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by a reunited Republican Party for the Presidency. The sentiment for his nomination is widespread in every State of the Union. The purpose of this committee is to organize this sentiment and make it effective and to aid the Republican Party in going before the country reunited and in full strength with a candidate who better than any other man represents the spirit of Americanism awakened by the present crisis in the nation's history. The Hon. George V. L. Meyer, who was a member of the Cabinet of both President Roosevelt and President Taft, has consented to act as Chairman of the committee.
>
> The committee will be enlarged and will extend its activities to every State in order to bring together all elements in the party for united action and will welcome the co-operation of voters in all parts of the country.
>
> In order to notify Colonel Roosevelt of its organization and inform him they intend to do all they can to bring about his nomination, the committee will wait upon Colonel Roosevelt at the earliest opportunity.
>
> The committee has opened headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, where representatives of the committee will at all times be available. It requests all Republicans who are interested in the support of its work to communicate with it at once. Telegraph, write, or call, addressing the Secretary, Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Suite 120, Hotel Biltmore, New York City. The shortness of the time between now and the convention demands immediate action.
>
> The committee was organized three days ago by Mr. Meyer, Mr. Iselin, Captain Cosby, Cortlandt Nicoll, Ogden M. Reid, editor of The Tribune; Clinton W. Gilbert, also of The Tribune; Alexander M. White, former Treasurer of the Republican State Committee; former State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester County, Robert C. Morris, former President of the Republican Club, and others. Headquarters will be opened in the various States as rapidly as possible, but the main work will be done in New York and Chicago. The committee expects to do a lot of proselyting among the various Republican delegates and convince them of the error of voting for anybody except the Colonel.

Chairman Meyer was not at the headquarters yesterday, but Mr. Morris and Captain Crosby told how rapidly the movement was spreading among Republicans all over the country. Only representative business men, lawyers, and others of equal standing, they said, had been asked to join the committee. In many instances, they explained, so many names came in that a careful selection had to be made so as not to make the committee too unwieldy. Among the 175 names on a list given out yesterday are the following:

Senator George B. Agnew of New York City; Senator George B. Wellington of Troy, W. C. Ralston of San Francisco, who was Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury under Taft; ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, Hugh Chalmers of Detroit, President of the Chalmers Motor Company; Truman H. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy; Victor Metcalf of California, H. T. Stanton of Michigan, a Republican delegate; Robert Lucas, a Republican County Committeeman of Kentucky; Major W. C. Owens, former Representative of Kentucky; Charles W. White of Kentucky, President of the Louisville Coffee Company; James Tyson of San Francisco, member of the Executive Committee of the State Committee; George A. Knight of California, who seconded the nomination of Roosevelt in 1904; J. L. Hubbell of Arizona, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee; E. S. Clark of Arizona, former State Attorney General; Edward Kent of Arizona, a Republican delegate at large; Charles L. Burrill of Boston, State Treasurer; Charles F. Bragg, former Mayor of Bangor, Me.; Richard Ballam, former Secretary of State of Maryland; Ralph M. Watson of Pittsburgh, Assistant General Manager of the Homestead Works; A. Conger Goodyear, a prominent Buffalo business man; Evan Hollister, head of the National Security League of Buffalo; ex-Representative W. W. Cocks of Westbury, L. I.; ex-County Clerk Charles S. Devoy of Brooklyn, Chauncey J. Hamlin, ex-Progressive, of Buffalo; Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, former Governor of New Mexico; ex-State Senator Josiah T. Newcomb of New York, Henry Reuterdahl, artist and author, of New Jersey; Judge Matt G. Reynolds of St. Louis, Lew Shank, ex-Mayor of Indianapolis; Booth Tarkington, the author, of Indianapolis; Frank H. Tyree of West Virginia, former United States Marshal; Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York City, Fred M. Alger of Detroit, Edward M. Angell of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Frederick W. Atkinson of Brooklyn, Judge John D. Baskins of Louisville, Ky., Caspar Bacon of Boston, Gustav Blissing of New York City, Hiram W. Bennett of Denver, Colonel George E. Butler of Clinton, N. Y.; Alexander S. Cochran of New York, W. H. Cowles of Spokane, Wash.; C. N. Deitz of Omaha, Morrill N. Drew of Portland, Me.; Milton H. Elsberg of San Francisco, Captain William Endicott of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Henry B. Joy of Detroit, head of the Packard Motor Company; Frank Knox of Manchester, N. H.; Frank E. Mackinnon of Topeka, Kan.; R. L. Montgomery of Philadelphia, and Ralph W. Smith of Denver.

W. C. Ralston of California is taking a prominent part in organizing the movement. He was Chairman of the Joint Party State Committee that opposed the non-partisan bills of Governor Hiram Johnson. He said Governor Johnson tried to get Colonel Roosevelt to speak in California in favor of his reform measures, but the Colonel refused, saying the plan was "reform run wild."

"That showed us that Colonel Roosevelt was not such a decided Johnson supporter as we thought," said Mr. Ralston. "When we failed to get united support from both Democratic and Republican parties they refused and Colonel Roosevelt showed himself to be better than either."

"This movement is national in its scope," said Captain Cosby. "We are opening headquarters in the various States as rapidly as possible and the names are coming in fast. In fact we are having trouble keeping down the list so it won't be over-burdened." Every name on the list represents a Republican, who was against Roosevelt in 1912, and is now for him. It is remarkable how far-reaching the sentiment for Roosevelt is. We get nine-tenth acceptances for one declination. It means that Roosevelt is bound to be nominated by the Republicans at Chicago. Nothing can stop it."

WOMEN WORK FOR COLONEL.

National Organization to be Formed at Meeting Here Today.

An open meeting will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, to discuss and perfect plans for a national organization of women to work in the interest of Colonel Roosevelt. The organization will be known as the National Progressive League for Women. The meeting will be addressed by Miss Harriet Vittum of the Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago, who last year ran for Alderman on a non-partisan ticket.

The gathering will be under the auspices of the Eastern States Committee, the personnel of which is Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman, New York; Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire; Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Connecticut; Mrs. Francis Hyde, New Jersey; Mrs. V. G. Sinkhovitch, New York; Miss Mary Ingham, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts.

CRIES 'FALSE!' TO COLONEL.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung Says It Is for Nationalizing Ammunition Plants.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The Illinois Staats-Zeitung publishes a reply to the reference to that newspaper made by Colonel Roosevelt in his speech at Detroit on Friday.

"The Illinois Staats-Zeitung was attacked," it says, "by Theodore Roosevelt in his speech on May 19, 1916, in Detroit, Mich., as printed in the New York City newspapers, in the following words: 'One of the great German newspapers—I cannot call it a German-American newspaper—the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, has been engaged in active propaganda on behalf of both German militarism and American pacifism. It applauds and advocates Germany's embarking upon a career of military strength unconditioned by any other consideration and at the same time backs the movement of the extreme pacifists to keep the United States impotent for self-defense.'

"That is false. Even at the risk of being condemned to membership in the Roosevelt Ananias Club of 1911 we must contradict the honorable ex-President of the United States.

"The Illinois Staats-Zeitung never indorsed any policy that tended to 'keep the United States impotent for self-defense.' It is a vile falsehood if the Colonel really said that. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung backs any movement for that purpose. We print in the American—and Judge Landis of Chicago is our authority for calling our language the American. Instead of the English-language every Sunday the principles of The Illinois Staats-Zeitung. One of the planks in that platform of principles is 'the nationalizing of the manufacture of arms and ammunition.'

"Perhaps the Colonel sees in that principle the 'move' to keep our country impotent. We don't. We see in it the move to save our taxpayers millions of graft from the greed of rapacious and dishonest ammunition sellers."

SAY PENROSE HOLD IS SLIGHT

Pennsylvania Delegates to Chicago Show Independent Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Governor Brumbaugh will receive the votes of many delegates from Pennsylvania for President, they having been instructed for him by the voters in the Statewide primaries.

A story is told that the purpose of the leaders back of the Brumbaugh boom is to solidify the vote and then turn it over to Colonel Roosevelt.

Indications from letters and telegrams received here are that there is a spirit of independence shown by the delegates, and that some will refuse to acknowledge the leaders further than to aid in securing an organization, and then they will vote for their own choice for President.

Congressman Griest of Lancaster and his colleague, H. Edgar Shertz, were elected on a ticket for Hughes and defeated pronounced Roosevelt candidates. But Griest's power in Lancaster County is such that he could have been elected even had he declared for Brumbaugh. They will aid Penrose in the preliminary.

Hughes's Oregon Majority 15,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 21.—With 60 per cent. of the vote cast in last Friday's State-wide primary election counted, and with all except four of the thirty-five counties heard from, it became apparent today that of the nearly 100,000 Republican votes cast, Charles E. Hughes received a clear majority over all other Presidential candidates of approximately 15,000. His plurality over Senator Albert B. Cummins will be approximately 25,000, while Senator Cummins has received more than twice as many votes as Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

Hughes Maryland's Second Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Senator Weeks will have a half dozen or more votes in the Maryland delegation when the balloting begins in the Chicago Convention. If Weeks drops out of the running there will be a stampede of the Marylanders to Hughes.

Wood Boomer Busy in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—General Leonard Wood's Presidential aspirations are to be boomed in Wisconsin by the "want ad" route. E. E. Garrison, who served in Cuba under the General, names himself as Wisconsin National Committeeman in an advertisement which appeared in the newspapers of Wisconsin today, and in which he made the first announcement of his plans to work for General Wood. The advertisement requests the address of every man and woman who favors General Wood's nomination for President.

The Splendid Tonal Power
of the perfect grand and the delicate, flexible responsiveness of our exclusive super-sensitive player action find a wonderfully happy combination in the

Behning GRAND PLAYER PIANO

"With the tone you can't forget."
This superb instrument is made *complete* within the Behning organization by master craftsmen who take a true artistic pride in their work. Into it have been built the fruits of over a half a century's experience in striving after the highest artistic ideals.
Convenient payments. Your old piano taken in exchange. Write or call for our interesting booklet.
Behning Piano Co.
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For Sunshine or Rain The "Solero" Suit

COOL on hot days—comfortable on the wet days—the "SOLERO" golf suit calls "fore" to everything yet presented in golf apparel.

★ ★

Presents the well-groomed appearance golf players are affecting.

★ ★

The new "Gardner" model half-Norfolk jacket is constructed to permit utmost freedom of swing without excessive bagginess.

★ ★

Made of "Solero" fabric in browns, tans and olives, shot with threads of the red color used in the tropics to ward off the heat-rays.

★ ★

Scientific and smart—will improve your appearance, if not your medal score.

Price, $25.

Golf hats and caps of tropical fabrics—shirts, stockings and stocks.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

$11.40 Niagara Falls And Return
Lackawanna Railroad
OVER
Decoration Day
TICKETS GOOD 6 DAYS
The Road of Anthracite

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Originated and Introduced by this Shop

Velour Sports Hats
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Large canotier sailors that strike an entirely new and unusual note in sports hats—presented in all velour, velour combined with velvet, velour and satin antique.

Also sports hats of felt and satin antique, two-tone felts and wool jersey.

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*About

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The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Annual Spring Clearance Sale

The opportunity watched for every season, to secure these exclusive De Pinna goods at less than regular prices, is announced for

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22d, 23d and 24th

Owing to the great reductions and the limited period of the sale, no goods may be sent on approval or credit.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Boys' Norfolk Suits, in a wide range of fine woolens, specially selected for this season; sizes 7 to 15 years.

Formerly up to $18.

Sale Prices, $7.75 and $10.50.

Spring Coats—the balance of our stock, in a variety of desirable fabrics; sizes 3 to 8 years only.

Formerly up to $18.

Sale Price, $7.50.

BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S HABERDASHERY

Boys' Scotch Madras Blouses. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Formerly $1.50.

Sale Price, 95c.

Fancy Madras Shirts for boys and young men. Sizes 12 to 16.

Formerly $1.50.

Sale Price, $1.15.

English and French Four-in-Hand and Batwing Ties.

Formerly $1.00.

Sale Price, 65c.

Silk and linen and Terry bathrobes for boys and young men.

Formerly up to $6.00.

Sale Price, $3.45.

MISSES' DEPARTMENT

Misses' Dresses, plain tailored, white and colored linens; sizes 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $35.00.

Sale Price, $16.50.

Tailored Dresses of navy serge; sizes 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $55.00.

Sale Price, $22.50.

Misses' Suits, plain tailored and sport models, in all the newest fabrics, including knit-cloths in heather mixtures and high colors; 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $60.00.

Sale Prices, $16.50 & $27.50

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

Wash Dresses, tailored in the season's newest styles; best quality French linens, imported ginghams and piques—white and colors. Sizes 3 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $18.00.

Sale Prices, $5.50 & $9.50.

Girls' Spring Coats, handsome, plain English models; navy serge, black-and-white checks and a few fancy mixtures. Sizes 3 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $25.00.

Sale Price, $11.00.

Girls' First Suits, Norfolk and other plain-tailored models, of correct English materials. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $30.00.

Sale Price, $12.50.

GIRLS' & MISSES' TRIMMED HATS

To close out—the balance of the De Pinna Spring stock of Trimmed Hats. Formerly up to $25.00.

Sale Price, $5 Each.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

NEW REVENUE BILL SOON TO BE FRAMED

Will Put Additional Surtaxes on Incomes and Levy on Inheritances and Munitions.

WON'T LOWER EXEMPTIONS

Incomes of $10,000 and Over to Bear Fresh Burdens—Not Likely to Tax Inheritances Less Than $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Revenue legislation will begin to assume shape this week when the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee will consider the tentative draft of a bill amending the income tax law, levying a tax on war munitions, and exacting tribute from the heirs to large estates. It has been definitely decided by the Democratic leaders that incomes, war munitions, and inheritances are to be the principal producers of the $150,000,000 needed for the extraordinary governmental expenses for the next fiscal year.

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, who wrote the income tax section of the Underwood Tariff law, is the committee expert in charge of that portion of the forthcoming Revenue bill relating to the income tax and a levy on inheritances. Amending the existing income tax is a comparatively simple process, but an inheritance tax law is something to which Mr. Hull has devoted several months' study.

Mr. Hull has examined the inheritance tax laws of several States and delved into European systems for taxing inheritances. For a time doubt existed among the members of the Ways and Means Committee regarding not only the political wisdom but the constitutionality of an inheritance tax. A decision has been reached, however, that such a tax is expedient and will not conflict with the Constitution.

The Administration is understood to be thoroughly in sympathy with the House proposal to raise the revenue needed by assessing the three things named.

"Let the rich pay the cost of national defense," is the theory upon which the Democrats of the House Committee are working. It is understood that no attempt will be made to lower the exemptions of the income tax law—$3,000 for an unmarried man and $4,000 for a married man. The Democrats appreciate the fact that a political campaign is ahead. It is desired to avoid alienating a large class of voters by tax burdens, and the argument is made that a low income tax exemption would levy a tax on thousands of persons earning comparatively small salaries.

Not to Change Income Exemptions.

Although the details of the revenue bill are being guarded, reliable reports are that the amendments to the income tax will not change the exemption sections, but will levy much heavier surtaxes on the recipients of large incomes. Beginning probably with the man who has an income of $10,000 annually, the Democrats plan to bolster systematically the surtaxes and to "close up" the classifications, so that every few thousand dollars of additional income will call for a slight jump in the surtax. Such a schedule, the Democrats say, will affect a comparatively limited number of persons well able to bear the additional tax burden.

An internal revenue tax on the production of munitions of war was suggested by Speaker Champ Clark and other Democrats at a dinner at the home of Secretary McAdoo last December. At first it was questioned whether such a tax would be sufficiently productive. It was argued that the European war and the consequent "war orders" might come to an abrupt end, suddenly diminishing the production of war munitions and the tax derived therefrom. This objection has been overruled by Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, and his advisers, who make this argument:

"If the war munitions tax becomes unproductive because of the end of the war, it will be offset by a return of normal customs revenues, since importations will increase as soon as the war ends. We can levy the tax on war munitions so long as they are being made in such vast quantities as at present."

As previously published, the Democrats have definitely decided to repeal the "stamp tax" sections of the Emergency War Revenue bill passed two years ago. It is held that these stamp taxes are vexatious and comparatively unyielding.

To Tax $100,000 Inheritances.

Realizing that there may be conflict between a Federal tax on inheritances and the inheritance tax laws of some States, it is tentatively planned that the inheritance tax exemption of the Federal law shall be high. It is likely that no attempt will be made to tax inheritances of less than $100,000, and this, it is contended, will minimize the conflict between State and Federal levies.

It is probable that the revenue bill will be framed before the national conventions at Chicago and St. Louis. Passage of revenue legislation, however, is not contemplated before late in June. The Democratic leaders are still of the opinion that the revenue bill should be an omnibus measure. It is planned that it shall include, in addition to a tax on incomes, inheritances and munitions, the Administration's Tariff Commission bill, an anti-dumping clause, provision for the repeal of the stamp taxes of the emergency revenue bill, and possibly a near-protective duty on dyestuffs, designed to encourage the building up of dye-making industries in this country and the prevention hereafter of such a shortage in dyes as has occurred since the outbreak of the European war.

The House will work early this week on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The Naval Appropriation bill, agreed on last week by the Naval Committee, will be reported on Wednesday and probably will be taken up under a special rule within a few days and passed before the conventions.

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Electric, Gas and Oil, if you are building, and want fine, beautiful, well-made goods at fair prices, "Miller" Lamps Make Elegant

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LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 16; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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Summer School in New York City and Asquam Lake, White Mountains, opens July 1st.

Wanted—Young Men and Women to learn the Whitstock system of Shorthand, endorsed by eminent authorities. Intelligent students can acquire fundamentals in a week. Write for prospectus and terms of summer course. WHITSTOCK SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 122 W. 12th St., N. Y.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.

Home Study Accountancy Training.

REPORT PLOT TO FREE THE DEPOSED SULTAN

Guard About Abdul Hamid Increased—His Pension Is Reduced to $1,200.

GENEVA, May 21.—The Tribune's Constantinople correspondent says that it is believed in Constantinople that a plot is on foot to liberate ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, and his guards have been greatly increased.

The correspondent adds that the pension of Abdul Hamid has been reduced from £1,000 to £250. ($1,250.)

Abdul Hamid was deposed as Sultan in 1909 and was taken a prisoner to Saloniki, where he was confined for a time in the Villa Latini, overlooking the bay of the Aegean Sea.

A dispatch from Bucharest in March of last year said Abdul Hamid had regained his freedom, and soon afterward a newspaper dispatch from Athens said that the former Sultan was living in Smyrna.

SHY OF AMUSEMENT BAN.

Methodist Leaders Hope to Avoid Open Conference Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 21.—Although six subjects of supreme importance to the Methodist Episcopal Church still await legislative action, the General Conference is expected to complete its deliberations this week.

The leaders of the General Conference hope to conclude this session without the usual controversy on the subject of amusements. The Committee on the State of the Church will present a majority and a minority report, the one to preserve the list of prohibited amusements in the Book of Discipline and the other to eliminate it.

Chancellor James R. Day, Chairman of the committee, is one of those in favor of elimination, and may address the delegates unless an agreement is reached not to debate the subject. The leaders feel that the church derives no benefit from the notoriety regularly attracted by the discussion, and will vote to eliminate argument if possible.

The proposal to abolish Missionary Bishops comes up tomorrow as anticipated, at least half the morning session will be devoted to its discussion. The plan is complicated by many problems, one of them being suitable representation of negroes in Liberia, where there usually has been a negro Missionary Bishop. The leaders are anxious not to deprive the negroes of any of their rights, and this is one of the problems that must be disposed of before any arrangement satisfactory to all the delegates can be agreed upon.

A majority of the leaders are in favor of substituting General Superintendents for Missionary Bishops, it is said, if the negro question is equitably disposed of.

Another subject awaiting discussion by the General Conference is the admission of laymen to annual conferences. This has been agitated among laymen for years, and is expected to be reported on favorably by the Committee on Itinerancy of the General Conference, probably tomorrow. It will then go to the general body for debate.

A majority and a minority report by the Book Committee on the subject of consolidating the weekly publications of the church will be considered also, as will the recommendation of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension that there be only one Secretary.

The present plan is to consecrate the new Bishops on next Wednesday, but a prolonged discussion of the subject of Missionary Bishops may interfere with this program.

William Jennings Bryan will deliver an address to the delegates tomorrow evening.

FINANCIERS ARRIVE ON LINER

Whitridge, Straight, and Acworth of London on the St. Louis.

F. W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis after spending two months on his estate in Scotland. He had nothing to say regarding the war, beyond remarking that the proclamation issued by Count von Bernstorff to the German Consuls in the United States, instructing them to obey American laws, was a piece of impudence. Mr. Whitridge was anxious to get the latest political news regarding the Presidential candidates.

Willard Straight, the financier, was another passenger on the liner. He said he had been away two months on a business trip to England, and had no comments to make.

William M. Acworth, Chairman of the London United Tramways Company, arrived on the St. Louis on business, and was met at the pier by Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Other passengers on board were Sir Arthur B. Elliott and Martin Van Buren, grandson of President Van Buren.

RASMUSSEN SENT TO AID M'MILLAN

Museum of Natural History Also Instructs Dane to Pick Up Hovey's Party.

EXPLORERS IN DIFFICULTY

Tanquary, from Faroe Islands, Cables of Distress in Greenland and Asks for a Ship.

The American Museum of Natural History has contracted by cable with Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, to bring out of Greenland the members of the Donald B. McMillan expedition, which went out three years ago to explore Crocker Land, and also the members of the E. O. Hovey party, which went to the relief of the McMillan expedition last year.

On Friday the museum received from Dr. Hovey a cablegram asking for a relief ship. The Hovey relief schooner, George B. Cluett, met with bad ice conditions in Melville Bay and did not reach North Star Bay, Greenland, until Sept. 12. From there Hovey proceeded in a power boat belonging to Rasmussen to Etah, the headquarters of the Crocker Land expedition, reaching his destination Sept. 15. There he found Fitzhugh Green, Maurice C. Tanquary, and Jerome L. Allen of the McMillan expedition. The next day he met McMillan, J. C. Small, and Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, who had been out hunting game for food. He left McMillan, Small, and Hunt at Etah and returned to North Star Bay, reaching there in a gale Sept. 17.

On Sept. 19, according to his messages, Hovey started from North Star Bay for New York, leaving supplies at the bay for McMillan, 125 miles away. But on Sept. 23 he was driven off his course by a gale and took refuge in Parker Snow Bay, where the damaged condition of his ship forced him to decide to spend the Winter there. But about the first of the year the food supply became so short that members of the party left the Cluett, and Hovey, Tanquary, Allen, and Green started south by dog sledge to look for food. On Jan. 20 Hovey collapsed from the cold and from North Star Bay sent the messages by Tanquary which were received in New York. Tanquary kept on, reached the Faroe Islands, from which the messages were cabled, and is now in Copenhagen.

McMillan, according to the messages from Hovey and later cablegrams from Tanquary, planned to start on March 10 for a ninety-day trip to explore Perry Island and Findlay Land, the latter seen by the Franklin expedition in 1853. He was expected back at Etah by June.

The message to the museum from Hovey, in which he asked for help, follows:

Cluett failed to reach Etah. I got Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., W. E. Eklaw, Maurice C. Tanquary, and Jerome Lee Allen, with Knud Rasmussen's power boat, command of Peter Freuchen, from North Star Bay. Other members of the expedition, Donald B. McMillan, Jonathan C. Small, and Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, absent hunting for food. Cluett wintering at Parker Snow Bay. Engine disabled, food supply inadequate. My party forced to leave vessel in January to obtain sustenance. Green, Allen, and myself started south by sledge, 16th of January, but they left me at Cape York. Unwise for me to proceed across McIlville Bay on account of physical condition which developed next day. McMillan has started on another expedition to Findlay Land. Small in charge of expedition's headquarters at Etah. Pickles (Captain of Etah) will sail directly home, without attempting to reach Etah again. Therefore necessary for museum to send reliable steamer with competent experienced master, adequate accommodations, full year's provisions for six passengers. Vessel to leave St. John's, Newfoundland, by 10th of July for Etah by way of North Star Bay and other Greenland points. Inform all friends.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, was asked last night what action would be taken to bring out the explorers.

"We knew of the Cluett's troubles and had contracted by cable with Rasmussen to bring out McMillan and Hovey and their parties to South Greenland before we received Hovey's message Friday," he said. "Rasmussen is an able explorer, and he knows the territory. Therefore the museum thought he would do better than a man sent from this country.

"I have no doubt that McMillan has returned from his exploring trip to Findlay Land and is now at Etah. Possibly Hovey is there with him. I do not believe Rasmussen, who is on his way, will have any trouble in reaching them. The ice begins to break up in May and June, and we should hear reports from McMillan, Hovey, and Rasmussen soon."

The explorers will be taken to South Greenland by Rasmussen, whence they will probably sail by steamer to Copenhagen, and thence to New York.

ETHICAL CELEBRATION ENDS

Dr. Adler Tells of the Work Done by the Society.

The celebration commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society of Ethical Culture was brought to a close yesterday at the Meeting House, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, with fitting ceremonies.

Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the ethical movement, made the principal address, in which he said that the outlook upon the future of the society was of the brightest. He hopes that there will be twelve ethical culture schools in twelve large cities of the country in a short time, as the special work of the society is the education of the young.

"We must take possession of the whole child, for the whole time, and in a whole school," he said. "I pay tribute to the Jesuits and the Brotherhood of the Common Life for the benefit of their experience afforded us in the education of the young.

"We must consider the development of our leadership as well. A leader in the Ethical Society is neither a priest, a parson, nor a rabbi, and our leadership in the future must be based on group and not individual leadership. There will be an inner group, and an outer group, or envelope, consisting of the whole membership."

Edwin S. Fechheimer, President of the American Ethical Union, said: "The prophetic wisdom and the great soul of Dr. Adler, our leader, have inscribed a great standard which we pledge ourselves to bear aloft—this ensign of unchanging truth which he has raised. May our beloved leader be present at the fiftieth anniversary of the society."

Dr. Cecile Greil Held in Bail.

Dr. Cecile Greil, a physician, of 140 West Sixteenth Street, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination next Thursday by Magistrate McQuade in Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of having performed an illegal operation. Dr. Greil was a survivor of the torpedoed ship Ancona.

ARREST TWO AT BILTMORE.

One of Pair Pretended to Know August Belmont.

Magistrate Murphy, sitting in Yorkville Court, yesterday held John Hogan of the Hotel Wallick, Broadway and Forty-third Street, and Harry Davis of 220 West Eighty-fourth Street in $2,500 bail each for examination tomorrow on the charge of being suspicious persons. Both have prison records, the police say. They were arrested on Saturday at the Hotel Biltmore.

Detectives saw Hogan talking on Friday to a woman who said she was Miss Emily Atkins of 272 West Eighty-fourth Street. The woman later explained that the man with whom she was talking was a Dr. Stevens. He had promised to introduce her to August Belmont the next day and agreed to place a $300 bet for her on one of Mr. Belmont's horses. The police found that the woman had given a false address, and are looking for her.

Davis was with Hogan when the latter was arrested. He was taken into custody on the police assumption that he was to represent himself as August Belmont.

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In designs that are the very newest off the looms.

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Crepe de Chine, heavy broadcloths, medium weight broadcloths, with satin or dull finished stripes, exquisite mummy cloth and charmeuse.

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DALRYMPLE KILLED IN FALL OF HIS AUTO

Jersey Republican Leader Is Crushed Under Car as It Goes Over Embankment at Dover.

WIFE AND FRIENDS ESCAPE

Engine Stops and Machine Rolls Down Incline Off the Road—Victim Dies in a Hospital.

Alfred N. Dalrymple, County Counsel of Essex County, N. J., for many years leader of the Republican Party in Newark and Essex County, and more recently regarded as the State leader, died yesterday in the General Hospital in Dover, N. J., from injuries he suffered in an automobile accident in Dover at midnight Saturday.

Mr. Dalrymple was driving to his home in Newark after spending the day in the northern part of New Jersey. In Mr. Dalrymple's car was his wife and their close friends, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Snyder of Newark. While driving along a road on the bank of the Rockaway River the motor stalled on a steep hill. Mr. Dalrymple, who was at the wheel, tried to stop the car as it rolled down the hill, but the emergency brake failed and the car backed over a twelve-foot embankment.

Mr. Dalrymple was pinned under the automobile, which turned over, but Mrs. Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder escaped serious injury. Men from a trolley car went to the party's assistance and called for aid from the hospital.

Five physicians worked over Mr. Dalrymple, two from Newark and three of Dover. When Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Snyder were removed from under the overturned car they were both unconscious, and it was at first believed that Mr. Snyder was the worse injured of the two. He soon revived, however, and then it became evident that Mr. Dalrymple was badly injured. His chest had been crushed. He was taken to the hospital in a private automobile.

The Dalrymple party had taken dinner at the Pine Terrace Inn in the western part of Dover early Saturday night and had started for Newark about 11 o'clock. As Mr. Dalrymple was driving along West Blackwell Street, after crossing the Morris Canal, he tried to make a sharp turn and the engine stalled. He threw in the emergency brake, but the car continued the retrograde motion down the hill, which began as the engine stopped, the car being on a grade at the time.

In trying to regain control of the machine Mr. Dalrymple steered toward the trolley tracks, believing that the car would stop, but it continued to gain momentum, missed a tree that would have stopped it, and went over the embankment.

Mr. Dalrymple was well known in political circles throughout New Jersey. He was Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee for five years and became County Counsel Jan. 1, 1915. He managed the campaigns of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy for the nomination of United States Senator and of State Senator Austin Colgate for the gubernatorial nomination. He had withstood the severe criticism based on the fact that both of the candidates were living in Essex County.

Late last week Mr. Dalrymple had completed arrangements for the trip to the Chicago Convention with the New Jersey delegation. He had been working hard of late and took the automobile ride on Saturday for recreation.

Mr. Dalrymple was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1874. He was the son of Frederick B. and Anne Dalrymple and a descendant of the Dalrymple family of Morristown, N. J. He received his early education in the Washington public schools, became an expert shorthand reporter, and did some Congressional reporting. He was for a time private secretary to Representative R. Wayne Parker of Newark. He took up the study of law at Columbia University, and was graduated with degrees of A. B. and M. A. He leaves his wife and two sons.

AUTO KILLS BICYCLE RACER.

Joseph Napthal Swerves from Road Directly Into Motor's Path.

Special to The New York Times.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., May 21.—Joseph Napthal, 31 years old, of 1,574 Lexington Avenue, New York, while competing in a bicycle road race today, was struck and killed by an automobile driven and owned by Hugo W. R. Tessensohn of 1,802 Avenue Q, Brooklyn. Mrs. Tessensohn was in the motor at the time of the accident, and fainted.

Napthal and 125 others took part in a ten-mile road race under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. The dead bicyclist was in the last section to be sent away. About a mile from the start he swerved quickly across the road to avoid collision with an approaching motor, and directly into the path of the Tessensohn car. He was flung a dozen feet.

Coroner Frank P. Seaman made a preliminary examination and released Tessensohn, who was exonerated by witnesses.

Before the race Napthal, who was well known as a racer, had announced that it was to be his last road contest, and that he had decided to enter track competition exclusively. He was a familiar figure at the Newark Velodrome and had been entered in all of the notable bicycle races of recent years.

Five-Year-Old Boy Killed by Auto.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., May 21.—Munching an ice cream cone, and unmindful of danger, James C. Weigner of 44 Front Street, five years old, ran directly in front of an automobile this afternoon and was so seriously injured that he died as he was being taken to a hospital at Easton, Penn. The automobile was driven by Raymond Kieffer of 68 Glen Avenue.

LONELY HUSBANDS HAVE WORK AHEAD

Clubwomen Interne Them Here to Play Escort and Tote Millinery.

THEY'RE DOCILE ENOUGH

Report Promptly Every Night to Take Wives Home—Convention Delegates Pour In.

While executive committees of the General Federation of Women's Clubs were meeting in the headquarters at the Hotel Astor yesterday to arrange for the thirteenth biennial convention that is to begin in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Wednesday evening the "Lone Man's Club" continued to grow steadily as lonely husbands were dragged into this city by convention delegates.

For once the men will wait for the women to finish their business, because the only object in having a man at a woman's club convention is to use him as a theatre escort or a "cart" for new millinery.

One man who came from another country was J. N. Draper of Havana, Cuba. His wife is a delegate, and he will attend some of the meetings of the convention. Women around the headquarters aided him to pick sessions that would not be too humiliating for a husband to attend, for, besides discussions of preparedness and war and Pan-Americanism and politics, there are to be frank talks about the way a man of the house ought to behave himself.

"All the husbands I've seen brought in here in captivity have been particularly docile," said Mrs. L. D. Tholens of the Press Committee, "and the indulgence and devotion of the husbands of the members of the local committee have been surprising. They have called to take their wives home every night. The men are taking a great interest in the convention, too."

Although it was Sunday and not half of the delegates have registered, political talk about choosing a successor to Mrs. Pennypacker as President was heard in all the committee rooms. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles, one of the two candidates for the presidency, will arrive today with the California delegation. Her rival, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath of Tiffin, Ohio, who has declared for freedom of speech in the convention on all topics, has already appeared. The retiring President refused to be interviewed or photographed yesterday, and said the photographers could take pictures of the General Board at 9:15 this morning, "not one minute earlier, not one later."

Delegates by thousands will come into the city today. Both the New England and Illinois special trains will be met by members of the local board as well as by Boy Souts, who will act as guides for the visitors.

This offer of the scouts has settled a problem for the committee, for they had received thousands of inquiries as to how visitors were to get around the city. That is why some husbands were brought along—to keep the delegates from getting lost. Just incidentally, one of the husbands got lost yesterday, but the "Lone Man's Club" denied the story vigorously. The members were afraid the joke would be brought up in the convention of 20,000 women.

Many straggling delegates came in yesterday, the Alabama and Kentucky delegations being the only complete units to appear. They will register today.

In addition to the committee meetings there will be a luncheon and a dinner today. The local Biennial Board will entertain the General Board at the Astor at 1 o'clock, and the State Presidents or Chairmen will be guests at dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Catholic Big Brothers Meet.

The annual convention of the Catholic Big Brother League was held last night in the hall of the Church of St. Stephen, in East Twenty-ninth Street. Bishop Hayes presided. Justice Cornelius F. Collins was re-elected President and the following Vice Presidents were elected: Joseph T. Ryan, John P. O'Brien, District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, Colonel Louis D. Conley, and Edward D. Dowling. George McDonald was elected Treasurer, Martin J. Moore Secretary, and Charles Campbell Financial Secretary.

DISCOVERS ANCIENT PALACE.

Excavated on the Nile by Dr. Fisher of Coxe Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—In a letter just received by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Dr. Clarence W. Fisher, Director of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition, reports finding a palace next to the Temple of Moses along the Nile. The Temple of Moses, he says, is so called simply because it is one Moses may have visited; it was built by Seti or Merenptah.

The new palace, he says, promises remarkable discoveries. It appears that it was once attacked by fire, for several of the chambers thus far reached, one of which is believed to have been the throne room, show evidence of having been scorched. Dr. Fisher discovered many valuable objects in what he believes to have been the throne room. Among the discoveries were gold earrings, necklaces, several bronze lamps, and a bronze wheel, evidently from a chariot.

The most important find consisted of several doorways in the finest style of architecture, one inlaid with something like faience work, and one with gold. In the course of years more than ten feet of mud had covered the floor of the room, and Dr. Fisher was engaged in digging this out when he wrote. He expects to make remarkable discoveries when the actual floor is reached.

Dreadnought New York Sails.

The superdreadnought New York left the navy yard at 11:45 A. M. yesterday for Boston to undergo her standard speed test. She passed out at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock. The torpedo boat destroyers Winslow and Wadsworth left the navy yard at 9 o'clock, after undergoing repairs, to join the destroyer flotilla for the manoeuvres.

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The Mayfair—a new short tongue pump in white buckskin with pearl ornament and ivory white leather soles,

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They fit beautifully—a well-known feature of Alexander low shoes—and show the foot to best advantage.

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A wide range of dependable fabrics is being shown in the Fourth Floor Upholstery Sections for this purpose.

BLUE LAWS BUNGLE MILITIA WAR GAME

Continued from Page 1.

sages from one part of the field to another. Stretcher-bearers hurried to him and he was rolled off to the hospital in the armored car before the ambulance, which was approaching at a gallop, arrived. Grohs was internally injured.

The mobilization, which was the most interesting thing of the day to military men, went off to exceed all expectations. In approximately two hours all the troops except the cavalry, more than 8,000 men, had entrained at the armories and had disembarked in the Speedway.

Trains, armored trucks, motor cars, and wagons were utilized to get the prospective defenders of the city to the point where they were to meet the enemy. The Seventh infantry marched from its armory to Fifth Avenue where, drawn up between Fifty-ninth Street and Seventieth, more than one hundred automobiles were waiting. The men were rushed out to the bay in an hour and a half.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, stationed in Brooklyn, was borne to the field in motor trucks and buses. The other men went by train, going to Brooklyn Bridge by elevated and subway, and entraining in the specials waiting for them on the B. R. T. tracks.

After the sham fight, the troops passed in review before General O'Ryan, the line taking more than an hour and a half to pass. The companies went by silently in platoons. A great laugh went up from the grand stand as the band of the Eighth Regiment Coast Artillery, the only music in line, passed by the reviewing officer playing "Onward Christian Soldiers."

General O'Ryan expressed himself as fully satisfied with the showing the troops had made.

"They did even better than we expected," said he. "The mobilization went through without a hitch, and showed us that we could rely on the men in time of emergency without a bit of hesitation."

In addition to the manoeuvre the spectators saw Miss Ruth Law fly upside down, loop the loop, roll over in mid-air, and then dive straight down for 1,000 feet, with people crying that she was lost and rushing over to the spot where it seemed that she was to fall. But she righted herself and sailed derisively away, waving her hand.

Victor Carlstrom flew his aeroplane in which he broke a world's record on Saturday coming to the tournament. It was announced by the Aero Club of America last night that it had purchased his plane and would send it at once to the border as a present from the club to the New Mexico National Guard.

Another trick flier was Baxter Adams, who looped the loop several times and did other stunts in the air.

NEW MEXICO GETS FAST FLIER

Record-Breaking Aeroplane to Do Scout Duty Along the Border.

The twin-motor tractor biplane that flew from Newport News to this city, making a new American record of 416 miles in 4 hours and 1 minute, has been bought by the Aero Club of America for the National Guard of New Mexico and will be shipped to that State for duty along the border in a few days.

It will be equipped with a Davis two-pounder aeroplane gun, presented by the General Ordnance Company of New London, Conn., through A. Jackson Stone of New London, a member of the firm, and will also carry a Creagh-Osborne air compass, donated by the Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn. Complete, the aeroplane will cost $10,000. With 800 pounds of useful load it will make 100 miles an hour.

PUBLICITY ANNOYS WEST.

Says Sheepshead Bay Show Is Advertised and Fee Is Charged.

ALBANY, May 21.—George H. West, Superintendent of the Civic League, said at his home here this evening relative to the charge he has made against the military tournament at Sheepshead Bay that it was violating the Sunday observance law:

"It is a public show and admission is charged."

"Would it be no violation if no admission was exacted?" he was asked.

"There are two points which enter into the case," he said. "One is that the show is advertised. The people should not be publicly invited. The second is that there is an admission fee charged. They should not charge an admission fee."

"Then you would not interfere if the admission fee were omitted?"

"Where they do not charge an admission fee as a general thing we do not interfere," he said.

Superintendent West said he had no other motive than to uphold the Sunday observance law.

Saks Golf Suits Are Made Expressly for Golfing— $15 to $30

With trousers or knickers

¶ A Norfolk Suit is not necessarily a golfing suit. A Saks golf suit is Norfolk in effect, but golfing in purpose. It has the orthodox pleats and belt, but it has something far more important concealed in the shoulder-blades. Just as you start to "go back," the pleats feed out fabric for your accommodation right up to the top of your swing, so that, instead of being impeded, your stroke is absolutely free from restraint, and if you "slice" or "top" or "pull," it's your fault and not ours!

And they are "par for the course" on style!

¶ Made in solid color coverts, gabardines, and fine herring-bones; in new fancy color Knit cloths, homespuns, rough cheviots, mixtures, and fine blue and green flannels, offering practically an inexhaustible variety of smart color schemes.

¶ Modeled in both full and half belted effects, with yoke or plain fronts, fancy slash pockets, patch pockets, and combination flap and patch pockets; and adding to the elasticity of their construction the beauty of sporting lines.

Separate Norfolk Sport Coats
$6 to $12

Belted, pleated, patch-pocketed Sport Coats, tailored in checks, solid brown and heather Stretch Cloths, and Bedford Cords.

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Silk Crepe-de-Chine Shirts, new exclusive patterns, fine quality, selected from regular stock. *Special* **4.65**

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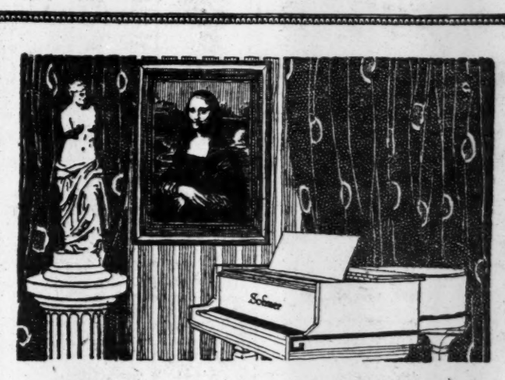

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Is the Home Doomed?

W. L. George, the brilliant young English writer, thinks it is. He says houses are out of date, that we will soon come to living in co-operative dwellings; purchasing will be done wholesale and there will be a common kitchen and a common dining hall. There will be one staff of servants and

There Will Be No Mice

All this is told with great humor in

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GOVERNOR VETOES ITEMS OF $1,901,006

Reports Final Action on State Appropriations, Approving a Total of $59,103,450.

KILLS ALL PLACE BILLS

Says Vetoes of Sinking Fund Contributions, His Advisers Held, Would Be Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, May 21.—Items aggregating $59,103,450 in the Appropriation bill passed by the Legislature in the closing hours of the 1916 session have been approved by Governor Whitman, and other items totalling $1,901,006 have been vetoed, according to an announcement made tonight from the Executive Chamber. As approved, the Appropriation bill shows a decrease of $1,239,821 below 1915, exclusive of canal construction.

The Governor issued a statement in explanation of his action, in which he said:

"The main Appropriation bill, together with the two principal highway maintenance appropriations, aggregated $59,840,087, as compared with the Governor's tentative budget proposal of $57,161,517, or a net increase over the tentative proposal of $1,678,570. The appropriations as approved show a net increase over the tentative proposal of $1,941,982.

"To arrive at proper basis of comparison, however, each of these amounts should be decreased by approximately $1,000,000, representing a reduction in the Appropriation bill for debt service below the amount in the Governor's tentative proposal for the same purpose, the reduction being due to the elimination of the September interests from the total in the tentative budget."

Explains the Increases.

Continuing, the Governor asserts that all increases over the tentative budget which he submitted to the Legislature were necessary. Such items, he said, he regarded as needed to permit the State to pay its honest debts and to meet such emergencies as now confront the commonwealth.

Among the items making up the increase of approved appropriations over the tentative budget are: National Guard mobilization, $500,000; military training, $100,000; highway maintenance necessitated because of effect of the hard Winter on roads, $352,279; Court of Appeals Court House, $250,000; new prisons, $400,000; legislative deficiencies, $250,000; conservation, including Saratoga Springs Reservation, $290,000.

"This highly segregated itemized appropriation act," the Governor says, "will return to the State a very much larger amount of unexpended balances at the end of the year than a budget in the form of my proposal."

The amount to accrue from the unexpended balances of the present act to aid in financing the expenses of State Government next year, the Governor continues, will exceed $2,000,000 and probably will reach $3,000,000.

The Governor says that a request that he should veto appropriation items providing for interest on outstanding State bonds and amortization contributions to eight of the sinking funds of the State, making an aggregate proposed reduction of $6,216,914, was made by the Mayor of New York City and the Tax Reduction Committee of New York. This proposal, the Governor says, was submitted to the Attorney General and three constitutional lawyers, who advised that such vetoes would be unconstitutional.

Most of the items vetoed would have created new places of employment in various branches of the State service, or called for new construction work and enlarged the scope of work now done by various departments. Every item in the bill which the Executive believed was unnecessary or would create new offices he vetoed, he said. The Governor also disapproved items that called for appropriations for work or construction which he believed could be deferred until next year. There were several of these items. Special appropriation bills which called for the expenditure of money for local improvements were killed by the Governor.

Analysis of State Salaries.

Referring to charges that the budget would increase the salary of 2,500 State employes, Governor Whitman said in his statement.

"I have had a careful analysis made of this feature of the two measures. Such an analysis is difficult except for an expert, because where personal service is expressed in an appropriation in schedule form an increase in force or an increase in compensation for a given position may be confused one with the other. The result of the analysis made by my examiners shows that 1,095 positions, representing an increased cost of $825,886.48, were added to the tentative budget, and 610 positions, aggregating $503,872, were dropped, making a net increase of added force of 485 employes at a net added appropriation of $322,014.48.

"The entire personal service for the Schoharie School of Agriculture and the Nautical School are included in this total, as well as a large increase in the Industrial Commission and the Conservation Department, (special service for fighting forest fires.) Also, nearly one-half of the new positions listed in the total of 1,095 are in the low-class service of the insane hospitals and charitable institutions. For this reason this item does not appear excessive."

The net total salary increases, the Governor says in conclusion, were 254, and the net appropriation for salary increase $52,782.

Upholds Sinking Fund Payments.

The opinion of the Attorney General's office advising against vetoes of the sinking fund appropriations was made public tonight, along with Governor Whitman's statement. The opinion, written by Deputy Attorney General Hinman, says that the request of Mayor Mitchel and the Tax Reduction Committee is based upon a misconception. There is a constitutional objection and there is, moreover, no excess over the total amount of debt in any of the sixteen funds, except one, known as Fund No. 2.

There is no warrant, the opinion urges, in equity, law or morals for vetoing the items suggested by Mayor Mitchel and the Tax Reduction Committee.

"We have witnessed the financial embarrassment of New York City," the opinion continues, "due to reckless financiering, and an attempt has been made to establish a pay-as-you-go policy for that city. Strangely enough we find paralleling this attempt a demand upon the State that it shall defer to the future as much as possible the payment of the debts of the State. The wisdom of the one is made to appear to be the folly of the other. The strength of this administration's treatment of the whole situation should lie in its consistent effort to assist New York City and at the same time to preserve the faith and credit of the State.

"The best lesson that can come to New York City for its own future welfare is the pinch of the necessity to meet its own obligations, recklessly made, without being permitted to ask that the State commit itself to a ruinous policy as a method of relief to that city.

"Even if a direct tax were to be levied each year for these contributions for principal and interest for the sinking funds, the total tax on each dollar of real and personal property in this State subject to taxation would be less than $1 on each $1,000 of valuation. What man is there in this State who owns his little home or farm worth $5,000 or less who cannot afford to spend not more than $5 a year to maintain the credit and safety and the honor of the State in its financial transactions?"

B'RITH ABRAHAM MEETS.

Large Gathering Hears of Horrors Inflicted on Jews in Europe.

About 3,500 persons were in the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning when Grand Master Leon Sanders called the thirtieth annual convention of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham to order. Not quite half of those present were delegates, representing 20,000 members throughout the country.

In his report for the year, Grand Master Sanders dwelt on the horrors to which the Jews in the European war area have been subjected. He paid especial attention to those in Russia, Poland, and Galicia. He declared that, although Jewish youths had gone unhesitatingly to the Russian Army, the relatives left behind had been maltreated. Often, said he, families had been expelled from their homes in the night and wandered off into the interior of Russia

The order, it was said, had contributed $44,000 toward war relief in the last year. This sum does not include gifts made by members of the organization who forwarded their donations direct to overseas committees.

When the convention reconvenes at 10 o'clock this morning Mayor Mitchel is expected to address the delegates. In a personally signed letter, President Wilson expressed his regret that he was unable to accept an invitation to be present at a session of the convention.

HENRY MILLER ARRESTED.

Actor Accused of Violating Connecticut Motor Vehicle Law.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 21.—Henry Miller, the actor, was arrested here last night on a charge of violating the motor vehicle law. Mr. Miller, it is said, was driving a touring car with 1915 markers and had no operator's license.

He left for Chicago today, and his case will not come up in the City Court here until next Saturday.

PLEDGES LABOR'S AID TO CLOAK STRIKERS

Compers Offers to Map Out a Campaign for a Fight to a Finish.

SUGGESTS A COMMISSARY

A Series of Stores to Supply Food, He Says, Would Save Money and Warn Manufacturers.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who has come to New York to help the cloakmakers win their strike, made his first appeal yesterday afternoon to a crowd of striking garment workers in Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street. Mr. Gompers made a characteristic attack upon the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, paying especial attention to its President, E. J. Wile.

He pledged the unstinted support of the Federation to the strikers, and recommended the establishment of commissary stores in the districts where most of the garment workers live, from which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union could distribute food and other supplies to the strikers in a manner to conserve its strike funds.

Mr. Gompers said the cloak manufacturers were about 500 years behind time in their moral and social ethics.

"Mr. Wile objects to dealing with you as an organized body," he said, "upon the ground that you are not sufficiently Americanized to deal with the manufacturers' association, the members of which have attained a degree of Americanization.

"Now, for forty years I have come in close contact with the workers in the cloak and suit industry. I remember when I used to talk to you I couldn't make myself understood in English and what I said had to be translated into Yiddish before you knew what I was talking about. And then to see you here today, to hear your speeches and reports! I venture to say that if Mr. Wile had been present here he would have understood clearly that there has been an Americanization among the men and women of your industry of which he and his associates could well feel proud if they themselves had attained it.

"When Mr. Wile spoke about your lack of Americanization he was addressing a convention of men upon whose willing ears his words fell like harmonious music, the National Association of Manufacturers, an organization made up of men upon whom the courts of the United States had placed the stamp of dishonor and corruption. They believe that the workingmen of today have no more rights than the slaves and serfs of the fifteenth century. You are fighting not alone your own battle but that of every other worker in America who is similarly situated.

"They want an end to your union, and say you will be all well off. When and where did the manufacturers in your industry voluntarily make a reduction in the hours of labor? When did they offer to increase your wages? I have yet to see any of these benefits except when forced by the demands of the workers."

Mr. Gompers then condemned the manufacturers for not attending the Mayor's conference, and said:

"I think it is unnecessary for me to say that everything within the power of the American Federation of Labor, with whatever power or influence it can bring, with whatever it is possible for me as one of the trades unionists to do, will be given you without stint or limit of any kind. If you propose that this strike shall be continued to the finish, we will map out the campaign to fight it out until the end.

"Now the manufacturers understand that it would tax the Treasury of the United States to pay strike benefits to 180,000 men and women. I suggest this: that as soon as possible you establish a series of commissary stores, places from which you can give the men on strike and their families something to eat, something upon which they can live. You must remember that soldiers in a great campaign must be willing to live on hardtack if need be. Give the men and their families some flour and some vegetables and you can make your money go ever so much further. Establish your commissary department and serve notice thereby on the manufacturers that you are in the fight to stay and to win.

"Upon yourselves will depend success or defeat. If you have a common understanding of what is the duty of the hour, I have no more doubt than of the rising of the sun in the morning that absolute triumph will perch upon the banners of your organization. I am free to say now as a man and as a citizen, as well as President of the American Federation of Labor, that I find the sentiment of the organized labor movement throughout the country with you. We want to fight war, industrial or otherwise, but we are not going to have peace at any price."

Congressman Meyer London told the strikers that public sympathy was with them.

"You know," he said, "that I have never had much use for the sympathy of the so-called public, nor for the philanthropic ladies, but by your devotion and sacrifice you will insure public sympathy."

MRS. VERNON CASTLE BACK.

Tells of Visit to Husband, Now a Lieutenant, in English Camp.

Mrs. Vernon Castle returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis after making a round trip of 3,400 miles in three weeks to visit her husband, who was going to the front in France as a Lieutenant in the British Army Aviation Corps.

She found him at Upavon camp in England, where he is known under his family name, as Lieutenant Vernon C. Blythe. He looked well in his uniform, she said, and had been ordered to embark for France on June 1. Mrs. Castle's pet monkey "Rastus," accompanied her on the voyage.

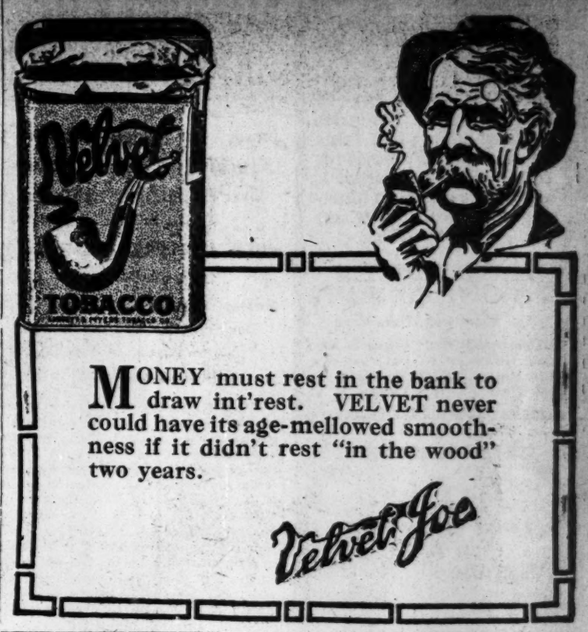
EDUCATION IN EXPORTS.

The Business Training Corporation Starts New Course of Study.

A course in foreign trade study is to be started through the Business Training Corporation at 185 Madison Avenue under the direction of Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Federal Department of Commerce. Some of the persons associated with Dr. Pratt in the business educational movement are O. P. Austin of the National City Bank, E. A. De Lima, President of the Battery Park National Bank; E. N. Vose, editor of Dun's International Review; Professors Emory R. Johnson and G. G. Huebner, University of Pennsylvania; J. Santilhano of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Philip B. Kennedy, commercial attaché at Melbourne.

The course of study is to cover six months. It is to be available either for individual home study or for use in study groups formed within business organizations. It will include all phases of foreign trade, the economics of world trade, our foreign markets, the functions and methods of export commission houses and forwarders, organization and management of export departments, selling in foreign fields, shipping and marine insurance, foreign credits and insurance, the documentation of orders, and commercial laws and legal procedure in foreign countries.

In Dr. Pratt's opinion the problem of foreign trade expansion is largely one of meeting the demand for men trained to handle this business. Bankers and manufacturers throughout the country have for months been complaining of a scarcity of men equipped to obtain and handle foreign orders, and of the inadequacy of the present methods of training.



MONEY must rest in the bank to draw int'rest. VELVET never could have its age-mellowed smoothness if it didn't rest "in the wood" two years.

Velvet Joe

FOUNDED 1856

The development and growth of our business is due mainly to the sustained quality of our fabrics, the thoroughness of our tailoring and the reliability of our colors.

Our immense variety of styles and patterns in men's and young men's Spring suits and overcoats is uncommonly attractive.

This season our materials and dyes are as trustworthy as ever before. An added incentive is our modest prices.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Hampton Furniture of Many Styles

OF almost rude simplicity is some of the time-worn old Furniture which gives so delightsome a character to the spacious, sunny rooms of the Manor Houses of Elizabethan England, yet of so quaint a picturesqueness is it that it harmonizes in neighborly friendliness with the spindle-backed Chairs and carven Cabinets of a later date.

Among our Hampton Reproductions of old English Masterpieces will be found the same mingling of styles and periods, but with a subtle charm of personality linking them all together and giving so recognizable an air of distinction to each separate piece of Hampton Furniture.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

MAP OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

You Should Know More About Your Own Country

Books and maps are instructive but complete knowledge comes from seeing.

Education and pleasure should be combined in vacation trips.

This is possible if you go to the North Pacific Coast Country via the Northern Pacific Ry. It takes you through seven of the most beautiful and resourceful states in the Union.

Yellowstone Park the original and greatest national park is near the main line. Stops are permitted on through tickets.

Three mountain ranges are crossed and a great variety of unequalled scenery is presented to the traveler under conditions which make for the greatest enjoyment and satisfaction.

The wonderful record of development in the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Ry. during the past ten years is but a beginning of a greater future of which you should be informed even if you cannot participate in it.

Alaska a veritable wonderland with its untouched almost as yet resources can be reached with a short and delightful steamer trip from Puget Sound.

The Northern Pacific offers you this opportunity with its low round trip summer tourist fares.

On sale daily May to September. Travel Northern Pacific and get additional scenery and service at no additional expense.

Two perfect trains daily from Chicago via St. Paul and Minneapolis and one train daily from St. Louis-Kansas City to North Pacific Coast Points.

Great Northern Pacific S. S. Co. from Portland, other steamship lines from Puget Sound Points or Shasta Rail Route to San Francisco.

Personally escorted tours weekly from Chicago and through Pullman cars daily from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Pacific Coast Points to Yellowstone Park.

Send coupon today and receive information as to rates, also descriptive booklets.

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Send me rates, information and travel booklets.

Bulletin No. 1

A Mistake in the Policy of the Bethlehem Steel Company

To the People:

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill to spend $11,000,000 of the People's money to build a government armor plant. The measure is now before the House of Representatives.

It is said that manufacturers of armor have "gouged" the country in the past, and that a government plant is necessary to secure armor more cheaply.

The mistake of the Bethlehem Steel Company has been that it has kept quiet.

We have allowed irresponsible assertions to be made for so long without denial, that many people now believe them to be proven facts.

We shall make the mistake of silence no longer.

Henceforth we shall pursue a policy of publicity. Misinformation will not be permitted to go uncorrected.

It is and has been the policy of our Company to deal with the American Government **fairly and squarely.**

We shall henceforth place the details of our relations with the Government before the American People.

The United States has for twenty years obtained the highest grade of armor and has paid a lower price for it than has any other great naval power.

Figures officially compiled for the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs from the Naval Year Book show that under conditions prevailing just before the European war, the chief naval powers of the world were paying these prices for armor:

England, $503 per ton; France, $460; Germany, $490; Japan, $490; UNITED STATES, $425

A government plant cannot make armor any cheaper than we can do it; and—

We are prepared to manufacture armor at any price which the Government itself shall name as fair. THAT BEING SO, SHOULD $11,000,000 OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY BE WASTED TO BUILD A GOVERNMENT PLANT

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

Put the Punch between "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly"

What good is "reach" without "punch"?

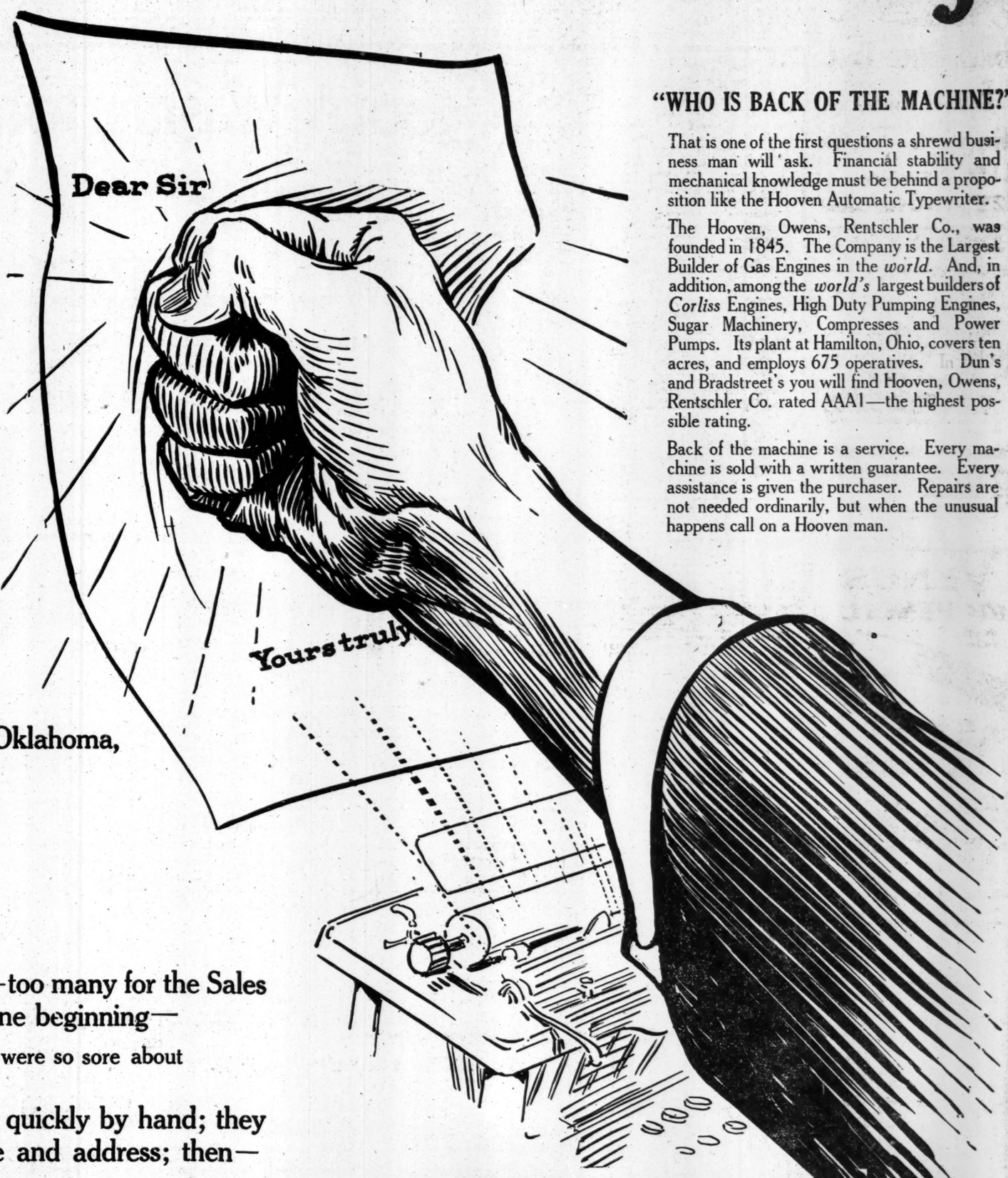
You may have arms six feet long, but what good are they without "steam" behind them?

Your circular letters may *reach* from here to Honolulu but have they "punch"? Do they hit *home?*

Here you throw your hands up in the air.

"If I could write each one personally", you say, "I could sell every man I write. But that's hopeless. I haven't time".

It isn't hopeless. It can be done—with a machine—



The HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER

Suppose you were a retail druggist in Tiddleywink, Oklahoma, and you got a letter starting—

> "We are glad to see that there is a lot of building activity in your block—a new department store and a moving picture house. Tiddleywink is going some!"

Wouldn't you read it?

Or suppose you were one of two hundred salesmen—too many for the Sales Manager to write personal letters to—and you got one beginning—

> "Here, Bill, is a chance to sell old man Jimpson, whom you were so sore about losing out on last Fall."

Wouldn't you read it? **Such "openers" may be typed quickly by hand; they take only a few moments as the girl writes the name and address; then—**

The HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER

finishes the letter. It writes mechanically, from a perforated roll, with lightning speed, the long story of discounts and selling profits that can be identical in all your letters, but—

It enables you to put into every letter—in any part of it—a personal flash—an intimate touch—in other words, the PUNCH.

The letters that the Hooven Automatic Typewriter writes are not process letters. They are typed on a standard machine. They are just as personal, just as much actual letters as any dictated by you to your stenographer!

If you have doubts still, they're easily settled. Let us install a Hooven Automatic Typewriter in your office for ten days—apply it to *your own* work. Or fill out and tear off the coupon in the corner and mail it to us.

"WHO IS BACK OF THE MACHINE?"

That is one of the first questions a shrewd business man will ask. Financial stability and mechanical knowledge must be behind a proposition like the Hooven Automatic Typewriter.

The Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., was founded in 1845. The Company is the Largest Builder of Gas Engines in the *world*. And, in addition, among the *world's* largest builders of *Corliss* Engines, High Duty Pumping Engines, Sugar Machinery, Compresses and Power Pumps. Its plant at Hamilton, Ohio, covers ten acres, and employs 675 operatives. Dun's and Bradstreet's you will find Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co. rated AAA1—the highest possible rating.

Back of the machine is a service. Every machine is sold with a written guarantee. Every assistance is given the purchaser. Repairs are not needed ordinarily, but when the unusual happens call on a Hooven man.

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The Hooven Automatic Typewriter is in Daily Use Now By the Following Corporations:

Salomon & Company, N. Y.
Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y. (6 machines)
Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church (3 machines)
Curtis Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.
Dry Goods Economist, N. Y. (3 machines)
N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co., N. Y.
New York Edison Co., N. Y.
Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y.
R. C. Williams Co., N. Y.
John Wanamaker, Phila., Pa. (5 machines)
Simmons Hardware Co., Phila., Pa. and St. Loius
John B. Stetson, Phila., Pa.
Philadelphia Electric Co., Phila., Pa.
Sears Roebuck Co., Chicago, Ill.
Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Ill.
Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Board of Commons, Detroit, Mich.
Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O.
Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.
White Automobile Co., Cleveland, O.
Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Woolworth Building, N.Y.C.

Please send me your booklet explaining fully what the Hooven Automatic Typewriter will do—how it will do the work of four girls, and put PUNCH into every letter I write.

Name .....

Business .....

Address .....

More daylight means loyalty

Happy, contented workers. Better output and less spoilage. Lower light bills.

The Rice Treatment for ceilings and walls gives you 19% to 36% more daylight. Nothing like it. Stays white longest. Sanitary.

Send for booklet "More Light!" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY, Providence and New York.

Barreled Sunlight

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

NO DISTRICT LEADER TO BE OUT OF A JOB

New Apportionment Makes Some Divisions Necessary, but All Have Been Arranged.

MURPHY KEEPS A DISTRICT

Koenig Also Keeps Full Power, but Many Big Men Must Split Their Bailiwicks.

Democratic and Republican leaders in Manhattan have been busy working out their plans for reorganizing their districts since Governor Whitman signed the bill last week providing for a new Aldermanic apportionment. In nearly every district affected the difficulties have been smoothed out, and both parties in this county will soon have abandoned entirely their present Assembly district units and will have returned to what practically amounts to the old ward system of thirty years ago.

There are thirty-one Republican district leaders at present, one for each Assembly District, and the Democrats have three additional leaders, as there are dual leaderships in three districts, the fourth, ninth, and eighteenth, districts that were made up of others by the legislative apportionment of 1906. The Republicans now have no dual leaderships, but they will have several after their reorganization meetings on May 31. Under the Aldermanic apportionment there will be twenty-seven districts in Manhattan, whereas, under the legislative apportionment soon to become effective, Manhattan will have only twenty-three Assembly Districts. Both parties will try to prevent forcing any of the present leaders into retirement by primary fights.

Under the new arrangement Manhattan will have nine Senate districts, and each Senate district will have three Aldermanic districts. Under the legislative apportionment some of the Democratic Senate districts will get only two Assemblymen, while the Republican districts in each case will have three Assemblymen. The Republican County Committee will meet next week to change to the Aldermanic district basis, and Tammany will soon follow suit.

In the new Twelfth Senate District six Tammany leaders are thrown into three of the new Aldermanic districts. They are John F. Ahearn, P. J. Scully, David Lazarus, Solomon Goldenkrans, Harry Perry, and Max S. Levine. Under the new arrangement Ahearn and Scully will take the joint leadership of one district, as now. Lazarus and Goldenkranz will combine in the leadership of a second district, leaving the third jointly to Perry and Levine.

In the new Thirteenth Senate District there will be no trouble, as only three of the present leaders are there—Thomas F. Foley, Charles W. Culkin, and Daniel E. Finn, so each can have a district by himself.

Five more leaders are thrown into the new Fourteenth Senate District which means two joint leaderships there. Charles F. Murphy will have one of the new Aldermanic districts all to himself, while Michael J. Cruise and Edward F. Boyle will divide an Aldermanic district between them.

Both John V. Coggey and William C. Blaney will be joint leaders in their new Aldermanic district just as they now divide an Assembly district.

Five Tammany leaders also are thrown together in the new Fifteenth Senate District, to be divided among three Aldermanic districts. They are Frank J. Goodwin, William Dalton, Peter J. Dooling, Thomas J. McManus, and John F. Curry. The situation has been worked out with an understanding that Goodwin and Dalton will take the joint leadership of one Aldermanic district, Dooling and McManus the joint leadership of the second, while Curry will continue to have a district by himself.

In the new Sixteenth Senate District there will be no dual leaderships, as only three of the present district leaders are there: Stephen J. Ruddy, Michael Cosgrove, and John J. Dietz.

There will have to be a doubling up in the new Seventeenth Senate District, however, as George W. Olvany, George L. Donnellan, Thomas E. Rush, and James J. Hagan have only three of the new Aldermanic districts to go around. Olvany and Donnellan will be joint leaders in one of the districts, while Rush and Hagan each will have a district to himself.

In the new Eighteenth Senate District three of the present Tammany leaders, Nicholas J. Hayes Frank J. Hendricks, and Nathan Burkan, have three of the new Aldermanic districts among them. Hayes and Hendricks each want a district to himself, and the obvious settlement would be to give the third district to Burkan. But Burkan does not live in the third district, and the Democrats of the new territory want one of their own number as leader. As a result Burkan may have to double up with Hayes, but the chances are that Burkan will drop out of the Executive Committee entirely, although that has not yet been settled definitely.

There are four leaders in the new Nineteenth Senate District: Roswell D. Williams, James J. Hines, John H. O'Connell, and Samuel Marx, with only three Aldermanic districts for them. Williams and Hines each will get a district, while O'Connell and Marx will divide the third district.

In the new Twentieth Senate District, on Washington Heights, there are three new Aldermanic districts, but only one present Tammany leader in the territory. He is Thomas F. McAvoy, who will take one district while new leaders of McAvoy's own selection, will get the other two.

On the Republican side the plan is somewhat simpler because there are no dual arrangements under the present Assembly district system.

In the Twelfth Senate District five of the present Republican leaders will divide three Aldermanic districts. Antonio Delasandro and James E. March will form a dual leadership in one, William G. Rose and Richard Greenbank will form a dual leadership in another, while Joseph Levenson will continue to run things alone in the third.

In the new Thirteenth Senate District County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig will have an Aldermanic district all his own, and so will Alexander Wolf. Jacob Samuel and Louis Jacobson will establish a dual leadership in the third.

There will be another dual leadership in the new Fourteenth Senate District, where William Henkel, Charles K. Lexow, John S. Shea, and Joseph E. Nejedly are to be placed. Lexow and Shea will join in one of the new districts.

Henkel and Nejedly will continue each to have a district.

Complications were presented in the new Fifteenth Senate District, where there are four present Republican leaders to divide three Aldermanic districts. Benjamin F. Fox, Michael H. Blake, Anthony P. Ludden, and Herman W. Beyer are thrown together in this territory, but by the arrangement worked out Fox and Blake will divide one of the Aldermanic districts, while Ludden and Beyer each will have a district.

As there will be only three of the present leaders in the new Sixteenth Senate District, William C. Hecht, Morris Levy, and Ambrose O. Neal each will have one of the new Aldermanic districts without opposition.

Four leaders, however, had to arrange things among themselves in the new Seventeenth Senate District. Albert J. Berwin and Thomas F. Gleason each will take a district alone, while Beverly R. Robinson and Clarence H. Fay will get the third district. Fay is expected to drop out of the leadership shortly, leaving the district clear to Robinson.

In the new Eighteenth Senate District one new Aldermanic district leader must be chosen by the Republicans. Frank K. Bowers will get a district, while Charles B. Largy and Samuel Krulewitch will divide another district, both falling within its boundaries. The new leader for the third district is yet to be chosen. Three of the present leaders—Charles Heydt, John J. Lyons, and William D. Brush—are in the new Nineteenth Senate District, which will give an Aldermanic district to each. Brush, however, will soon retire from his leadership, making way for Valentine J. Hahn.

Up in the Washington Heights region, which forms the new Twentieth Senate District, both Moses H. McKee and Collin H. Woodward will get an Aldermanic district. The third district will go to a new leader yet to be selected.

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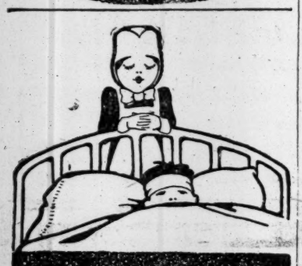

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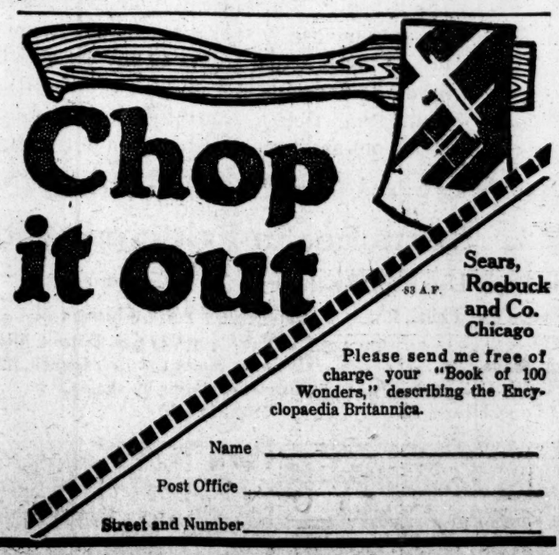

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New Records for June

There is unusual variety in this month's list of records, ranging from sparkling light opera airs like "Kiss Me Again" from "Mlle. Modiste" to the solemn magnificence of compositions like the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah." These four records taken from the list, including by far the most perfect quartette recordings so far achieved, would make

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Then there are eight rhythmic, swinging dance records ("They Didn't Believe Me," from "The Girl from Utah," is one of the best); the first records by H. M. Grenadier Guards, England's greatest band; accordion novelties, orchestral gems; comic, sacred and trio records (two of them by the Trio de Lutece)—altogether a list to make you eager to see your dealer this month. Drop in at the nearest Columbia store—the first chance you get *today*.

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GREAT ACTORS WORK FREE FOR 'CALIBAN'

Stars with Famous Names Give Up Much Time and Suffer Many Inconveniences.

BARRELS OF ROUGE READY

Dressing Room Facilities and Making-Up Two Hard Problems—Hope for Shakespeare Theatre.

The professional actors and actresses, including many of the foremost stars, who are taking part in "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," the Percy MacKaye masque which opens at the City College stadium tomorrow night for five performances, are working harder without remuneration for the success of the masque than they worked in their careers—at least, since their early days on the stage.

Minor rôles, long rehearsals, small dressing rooms, and all the inconveniences of out-of-door performances they have been obliged to accept. They have borne all these discomforts without complaint.

There are forty-seven professionals in the cast of "Caliban." They include Lionel Braham, Gareth Hughes, Howard Kyle, Edith Wynne Matthison, Joseph Whitmore, Mary Lawton, John Drew, Eric Blind, Hedwig Reicher, Gladys Hanson, David Bispham, Emanuel Reicher, Robert Mantell, Fred Eric, Margaret Wycherly, Eugene O'Brien, Viola Compton, Etienne Girardot, Thomas A. Wise, Thais Lawton, Beatrice Beckley, and Frederick Lewis.

Some of the parts have been rehearsing for several weeks and all of them for at least two weeks. The principals have come to rehearsals day after day, content to sit and wait hours at a time for their turn to try out "bits."

Providing dressing rooms for the participants in the masque has been a task, and, although special attention has been paid to the principals, the committee in charge has been unable to find separate dressing rooms. So the all-star cast has to "double up." The dressing rooms are hardly large enough for many to dress at a time, but a regular schedule has been settled upon, so that one room is used at different times by several persons.

Eight hundred rooms in City College are to be used for others of the 1,500 participants. The rest will dress in six buildings 100 feet long on either side of the stage, and four large rooms under the stage.

A score of persons have been assigned to give out the costumes and to care for them between performances. The usual system in such affairs has been for each participant to keep his belongings in a bundle, but the directors of the masque feel that if this plan were to be carried out the costumes would be badly mussed after the first performance.

Barrels of rouge, gallons of liquid make-up, thousands of cakes of soap, and hundreds of basins have been provided by Miss Eleanor Butler, who is in charge of the make-up supply. The make-up will be applied by several professional make-up men stationed back of the stage.

The participants have been ordered to appear at the stadium by 6:45 for each performance to guard against delays in dressing and making up. Sandwiches and coffee will be served to those who have been obliged to go to the stadium from work without time for dinner.

Special provisions for policing the grounds have been made. The police will be assisted by a score of marshals designated by the committee. Squads of boy scouts will also assist.

The pupils of the Florence Flemming Noyes School of Rythmic Dancings are to take part in the masque as a school. They will appear as the Spirits of Ariel. Mrs. Noyes, who will direct her pupils in the masque, is a teacher of the classic mood of dancing, and she has taught her pupils to dance in bare feet, allowing each to give expression to her own style.

Howard Kyle, who is to play the part of Prospero, expressed the hope yesterday that the masque would lead to the establishment of a permanent organization for a Shakespeare theatre. A resolution to that effect was passed at the dinner given by Otto H. Kahn to the Mayor's Honorary Committee.

"All of the best actors I know, those of the widest and most varied skill and experience in their vocation and with a mature knowledge of life, cherish the hope that their branch in the theatre at least may be more highly standardized," he said. "Many of them feel that the establishment of a permanent repertoire company that would give the first call to native talent is the one great desideratum in America.

"They should be heartened, as I am, by the sincere expressions made by Otto H. Kahn and others among his influential guests at the dinner that he gave on May 4. On that occasion the resolution that means should be found by which to keep alive the spirit awakened by the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration, and that a committee be appointed to that end, was offered by a respected scholar, former United States Attorney General James M. Beck, and its adoption seconded by a socialistic leader, Morris Hillquit.

"There is certain success, actors believe, for a theatre such as that proposed by Augustus Thomas if it be conducted true to this principle, and the ideals that prompt its founding."

Y. M. C. A. Uses Movies in Campaign

The Bronx Union Branch of the Y. M. C. A. is carrying on a campaign to make the borough a cleaner and healthier place in which to live. It has prepared several reels of motion pictures showing the life of the fly and mosquito and presenting methods of extermination. The films have been circulated in the moving picture theatres of the district, and as a result of their teachings it is hoped to help clean up the Bronx. A course of illustrated lectures in various languages on topics of health and sanitation will also be given in the Bronx by the Y. M. C. A., and pamphlets are being circulated in connection with the campaign.

Friars in New Monastery Today.

The Friars will take possession of their new Monastery in West Forty-eighth Street this afternoon. The members will assemble at the old clubhouse in West Forty-fifth Street and headed by the club band will march at 3:30 o'clock to the new building, which was constructed at a cost of more than $500,000. George M. Cohan, Abbot of the club, will address a few words of greeting to the members and then the Friars' song will be sung. This informal occupation will take the place of any formal exercises.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Blue Paradise," the musical play that boasts the longest run of any of last Fall's offerings, will be transferred to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre next Monday night, to continue indefinitely. It will pass its three hundred and forty-sixth performance that night.

Doris Keane will give her two hundred and fiftieth performance of Edward Sheldon's "Romance" today in London. The play is still being given to capacity audiences.

The Hippodrome has installed a special mail bureau for the convenience of delegates to the convention of the Women's Federation of Clubs, and any letters addressed to delegates in care of the bureau will be delivered by messenger to the party.

Harry Lewis, one of the collaborators in writing "A Pair of Queens," now playing in Chicago, has completed a new play called "The Call of the Blood." It is in three acts and a prologue.

Selwyn & Co. have signed Effingham Pinto and Bryon Beasley for important roles in productions next season.

"The Secret of the Submarine," the serial film against the issuance of which Richard Barry obtained an injunction, will be released today after a postponement of several weeks, caused by the suit. Justice Hotchkiss allowed the defendant to release the picture if suitable bond was furnished to protect the plaintiff in case he establishes his claim of authorship. The bond has been put up by the American Film Company, the firm that produced the picture.

Lew Fields and the company that will appear with him in "Step This Way" will go to Atlantic City Wednesday for the opening to commence the following night. The principals include Alice Fisher, Laura Hamilton, Margaret Farrell, Beth Ledy, John Charles Thomas, Charles Judels, Cyril Chadwick, Lew Brice, and Charles Mitchell.

Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford have written a new comedy called "Mr. Lazarus." It is already in rehearsal, with Henry E. Dixey in the title role, and will be tried out in June.

The demand for seats for the first performance of the new "Follies" has been so great that Florenz Ziegfeld has decided to sell them at auction. The sale will be held on Thursday afternoon, June 1, from the stage of the New Amsterdam, and the principals of the revue will act as auctioneers.

DREW IN 'PENDENNIS' WITH NEW MANAGER

He Will Appear This Fall in a New Play by Langdon Mitchell.

SIGNS WITH J. D. WILLIAMS

Under Charles Frohman's Management for 24 Years—Second Star to Leave.

The appearance under new management of John Drew in a new play by Langdon Mitchell based on Thackery's "Pendennis," was the announcement of more than passing interest that came from the office of John D. Williams yesterday. The fact that another of the stories of the immortal British author is to find its way to the stage will be the portion of the announcement that will interest the greater number of persons, although the withdrawal of one of the most important stars from the Frohman group will be the part that will cause most talk in theatrical circles.

This is the third Thackeray novel to be dramatized. It was Mr. Mitchell who made a stage version of "Vanity Fair," called "Becky Sharp," for Mrs. Fiske, and then about ten years ago Michael Morton dramatized "The Newcomes" for Beerbohm Tree, who presented it at His Majesty's under the title of "Colonel Newcome." Mr. Mitchell, who is the son of the late S. Weir Mitchell, wrote "The New York Idea," reputed to be one of the most brilliant native American comedies. It was originally given by Mrs. Fiske, and was revived last season by Grace George.

The new dramatization will be called "Major Pendennis." In it Mr. Drew will be seen in the rôle of the Major. The play will be produced early next season.

Mr. Williams recently left the Frohman company to become a producer on his own account. For a number of years he was Charles Frohman's general manager and was perhaps more closely associated with that late manager than any other member of his staff. This brought him into close relationship with the Frohman stars, and it was predicted even before Mr. Williams's resignation that when he withdrew from the company some of the Frohman stars would go with him.

Mr. Drew was the oldest of these stars. He was under Mr. Frohman's management for twenty-four years, during which time there was nothing resembling a signed contract between them. Mr. Frohman was Mr. Drew's second manager. His first was Augustin Daly, and when he left the Daly organization in 1892 he did so to become a Frohman star. His first appearance under Mr. Frohman's direction was as Paul Biondet in "The Masked Ball" at Palmer's Theatre.

In the years that followed the appearance of John Drew at the Empire became a regular event of the beginning of a season.

Mr. Drew is the second of the Frohman group to withdraw following the death of Mr. Frohman on the Lusitania. The first was Billie Burke, who left the company when objection was made to her acting for the movies.

Ince to Show His $1,000,000 Film.

Thomas H. Ince has made arrangements to present his movie spectacle, "Civilization," at a Broadway theatre within the next fortnight. Mr. Ince arrived recently from California with the film, which he spent more than a year in taking and which is said to have cost more than $1,000,000. Nearly 40,000 persons took part in the picture, and in one scene 3,500 appear. Towns were built and destroyed by aeroplanes for the picture and the United States Navy manoeuvred for some of the scenes. The eleven reels present an allegorical story of war and an argument for world-wide peace. An orchestra of seventy-five pieces will play a score of incidental music.

"MOLLY O" IS HERE.

Summertime Musical Comedy Ventures Forth at the Cort.

MOLLY O. An operetta in two acts. Books and lyrics by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith. Music by Carl Woess. At the Cort Theatre.

Mrs. Kean	Audrey Maple
Princess de Togueville	Mabel Josephine Harris
Prince de Togueville	Donald Crane
Hiram J. Kidder	Dan Quinlan
Freddy Sands	John E. Young
Mrs. Prunella O'Malley	Josie Intropidi
Dan O'Malley	Tom Lewis
Josette	Grace Field
Hal Rutherford	Donald Macdonald
Count Walter von Walden	Albert Parr
Molly O'Malley	Katherine Galloway

"Molly O," a nominally new piece put forth hopefully to waylay the idle Summer playgoer, was presented to New York for the first time Saturday night before an amiable audience at the Cort Theatre. It is one of those musical comedies—only more so. Its uneventful but gay, pleasing, and sprightly music by Carl Woess is weighted down with a shoddy production and a stupid book, accredited to Harry B. and Robert B. Smith, and so compact of timeworn ingredients that one wonders if the Smiths are really brothers and not a machine or a syndicate. The beguiling title—which is under dark suspicion as a mere alias for "The Masked Model," an entertainment that was stranded in Baltimore last Winter—carries with it the distinct promise of something saucy and Irish. But this is a deception. After the first solo, all about "Anna of Havana," and sung in Newport, one's apprehensions are deepened by the discovery that the second act is laid at a students' ball in Vienna. 'Twas ever thus.

In the apparent absence of a Sullivan or a Gilbert (particularly a Gilbert) in our generation, our producers have latterly made what amends they could with a comely chorus and a handsome investiture, but in presenting "Molly O" Mr. Cort has not seemed to feel this necessity. The chorus, however, does rise to an unusually good finale in the first act, and several principals emerge with credit. Pat Tom Lewis, late of "High Jinks," is so amusing in himself that he would do wonders with material less obviously of the Paleolithic Age, but his sage observation to the effect that "when Greek meets Greek they start a restaurant" stands alone, and his famous curtain speech takes on the aspects of comic relief. Then Grace Field is always piquant, spirited, and agreeable, while something of good humor is sure to radiate from John E. Young, who is best remembered for the Saskatchewan song in the days of "The Pink Lady." Albert Parr, whose uneasy performance handicapped the company Saturday night, sang the tenor rôle at too short notice. He had replaced Thomas Conkey, whose sore throat is so much better that it is promised he will be back in the cast tonight.

WILDE PLAY TO CLOSE.

Miss Anglin Will Go to St. Louis for Shakespearean Engagement.

Margaret Anglin will bring her engagement in Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance" at the Fulton to a close Saturday night. The engagement has been most successful, and is being terminated at this time to allow Miss Anglin to go to St. Louis, where she had previously contracted to play Rosalind in an open-air performance of "As You Like It," given as a feature of the city's Shakespeare celebration.

The company Miss Anglin has assembled to appear with her in St. Louis includes Robert Mantell, Sydney Greenstreet, Frederick Lewis, Francis Kingdon, Max Montesole, Howard Lindsey, Henry Hull, Rex Kennedy, Genevieve Hamper, and Harry Barfoot. About 1,000 supernumeraries will be recruited in St. Louis.

FREE CONCERTS IN PARKS.

Music League Protest Against Low Appropriation of City.

The Park Music Committee of the Music League of America has decided to continue its efforts begun last year to protest against the low appropriation of the Board of Estimate for free music in the parks by co-operating with the Park Department in giving free concerts during the season. Pasquale Amato, the Metropolitan baritone, is at the head of the committee, which numbers among its members Mme. Melanie Kurt, Johannes Sembach, Ernest Schelling, and Giovanni Martinelli. The concerts will consist of vocal and instrumental solos with piano accompaniments.

"Last year," said Mme. Kurt in telling about the work, "to offset the decreased appropriation the Music League, in co-operation with the Park Department, gave free concerts in New York and Brooklyn in Winthrop, Thompson, Mount Morris and Sunset Parks. More than 6,000 persons attended one of the Brooklyn concerts, and the venture was so generally successful that we have decided to continue the work.

"Borough President Marks and Park Commissioner Ward, together with the newspapers, gave their support last year and greatly assisted in the success of the movement. We have already a number of artists who have volunteered their services, but others are needed. We also need pianos. Last year through the courtesy of a piano company we were furnished gratuitously with instruments, but that can hardly be expected this year if we extend the scope of the work. So funds will be necessary.

"We hope to show the City's Board of Estimate that they themselves ought to provide for these concerts, make them a permanent feature of the city's Summer life and give them the full support they deserve. The committee will be glad to receive any suggestions."

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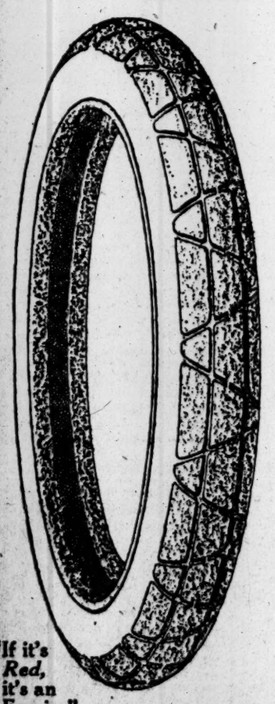

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1916.

A DANGEROUS MEASURE.

The rural credit project now pending in Congress, both the House and the Senate having passed bills which are substantially alike and which are to be reconciled in conference, is open to the criticism of being awkward and tentative, of being a grant of privilege, and economically alien. It is largely borrowed from abroad without intelligent adaptation to the habits, temperament, and experience of American agriculture. Even so, it need not be dangerous. And yet it is dangerous, not only because it contains the potentiality of an enormous credit inflation in the hands of people whose appetite for credit is insatiable, who confuse solvency with politics and who are notoriously not the most prudent borrowers in the world, but because, moreover, it contains the possibility of putting in the hands of the Federal Government a power over current funds which is incompatible with every theory we hold of the Government's limitations in these matters.

The long title of the House bill is "An act to provide capital for agri-"cultural development, to create "standard forms of investment based "upon farm mortgages, to equalize "rates of interest upon farm loans, "to furnish a market for United "States bonds, to create Government "depositories and financial agents for "the United States, and for other "purposes." The long title of the Senate bill is identical, except for the additional clause "to provide for the investment of postal savings," &c. But MYRON T. HERRICK, the Cleveland banker, formerly Ambassador to France, who studied rural credits in Europe long and patiently, and who is himself an ardent advocate of co-operative land finance on a sound basis, says this legislation creates a monster agency by which the Federal Government might, if it chose to do so, gain such dominion over people's money as has never been dreamed of in any country. There are to be twelve Federal land banks, to receive deposits of current funds from their own stockholders, (anybody may become a stockholder,) and from thousands of Farm Loan Associations, which are authorized to receive current funds from any one and issue therefor convertible certificates of deposit to be redeemed in Federal land bonds, delivered by the Federal land banks. All of this great system would be under the control of a Farm Loan Board at Washington. "This is a very serious matter," says Mr. HERRICK, "because the bureau at Wash-"ington may authorize the issue of "endless series of bonds at a rate as "high as 5 per cent. a year. In other "words, three appointees of the "President may involve the good "faith, honor, and credit of the "United States Government in un-"told millions of debt, without the "permission or previous knowledge "of Congress."

It is not a co-operative scheme in the right sense at all, as Mr. HERRICK shows. In an article in this week's ANNALIST he writes:

No association can be formed or disbanded, except by consent of a Federal bank and the bureau at Washington; if an association is disbanded its reserves must be turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be used by the bureau; the officers of an association need not be members; no association can make loans without the consent of a Federal bank, and of Government appraisers; all its funds must be placed in a Federal bank; profits do not all go to borrowers, but may be distributed among any stockholders in the system. So the associations are not co-operative. They are not even voluntary, while the only mutual feature is the collective liability of the farmers. The farmers must stand responsible for all losses, but they have a right to only a part of the profits. The establishment of thousands of these Government associations, which may be used for financing Government projects and absorbing deposits and savings for the system at Washington, presents an alarming situation.

The system might never be devoted to the uses imagined by Mr. HERRICK. That is not the point. It could be. His analysis is correct and his fears are well founded. The door is wide open. The Federal land banks could gather in savings from an endless number of loan associations and sell an endless quantity of farm loan bonds, and they are themselves "Government agencies," so defined in the act. Section 7 of the House bill reads: "That all Federal land banks and "joint stock land banks organized "under this act shall perform all rea-"sonable duties as financial agents of "the Government that the Secretary "of Treasury may require of them."

None of these strange and devious provisions is necessary to rural credit in any desirable form. They are not for the farmer, apparently, but for the purpose of putting the Federal Government into the banking business by indirection, with a maximum of power and a minimum of responsibility. The attitude of the movers of this legislation toward it is apologetic. They defend not on its merits so much as on its political availability. One member of Congress, who helped to frame it, wrote to THE TIMES saying frankly that he was for it because it was not so bad as it might have been. Wherein it benefits the farmer it is ill-conceived; in most other respects it is wrong and dangerous and not what it purports to be, except for the frank absurdity in the very title of combining rural credit with a scheme to "create Government depositories "and financial agents of the United "States." It is based not upon any careful study of the requirements of American agriculture, but upon the socialistic experiments of Europe in co-operative finance. In Europe conditions are very different and people are in practice and temperament co-operative, as the American farmer is not. And to that alien pattern it adds a theory of Government paternalism in finance which lately has gained great vogue at Washington.

MR. TILLMAN'S BRAVE WORDS.

Senator TILLMAN has spoken like a sound-hearted, clear-headed American to his fellow-Senators on the abominable River and Harbor bill which, in a year of greatly increased expenditures for essential things, appropriates $40,000,000 largely for things that are not essential. The River and Harbor bill is always more or less of a scandal. This year it is worse than ever. The "lump sum appropriation," which Mr. TILLMAN suggests should be passed "to keep the "really important projects from going "to ruin," would be comparatively small. A moderate sum is required to deepen the East River channel for the good of the whole country, as not only commerce but the United States Navy will profit by that improvement. There is essential river and harbor improvement which should not be neglected, but most of the proposed appropriation is a grab for political purposes.

As Mr. TILLMAN says, "$40,000,000 would build two battle cruisers." That amount of money could more than supply our present need of destroyers and submarines and supply ships in addition to the small allowance made for them in the House Naval bill. Senator TILLMAN'S honest and powerful argument against the River and Harbor bill is based on his recognition that we need all the money we can afford to make an adequate navy, "a navy second to none except Eng-"land's, both in number of ships and "their armament." His warning is an earnest of his intention as Chairman of the Senate's Naval Committee to ignore the influence of PADGETT, HENSLEY, and KITCHIN, which has served to botch the plans for naval preparedness in the House, and to give the country an effective naval bill. At least two superdreadnoughts should be added to this year's list of authorized warships, and Admiral PEARY, in a communication printed on this page today, argues convincingly in favor of eight instead of six battle cruisers.

Doubtless, with his clear knowledge of our naval needs, Senator TILLMAN will see that the bill contains provisions for the expeditious building of new ships, and for placing the strategical control of the navy where it belongs, in the hands of experienced officers. His denunciation of members of Congress who at such a time as this are devoting all their energies to "pork" was timely and vigorous, and all patriotic Americans will share his hope that the President will veto the River and Harbor bill if it is passed.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Treasury estimates this year's income tax receipts at $120,000,000, against $80,000,000 last year. The figures may be published as a sort of answer or backfire to Representative KEATING'S request to be informed by the Treasury whether it is not being defrauded of $320,000,000 by income-tax dodgers, and, if so, whether the payments by individuals should not be published as a means of punishment and prevention by exposure. Representative KEATING seems to attach significance to the figures because they come from Mr. MANLY, an investigator for the Industrial Relations Commission. Inasmuch as the Commission itself committed suicide, or at least was allowed to expire, through the feverish views it took of public affairs, the presumption is against the accuracy of whatever is alleged by any one connected with it.

That there are evasions, inequalities, and injustices is not to be doubted, although the law was passed upon the false idea, or pretense, that it was fair and difficult to evade, and with a promise of privacy as an inducement to disclosure. Nevertheless the truth is that the law was conceived in injustice between individual taxpayers, and between aggregates of taxpayers in different parts of the country, to a degree fatiguing even to Mr. KEATING'S credulity to believe, or Mr. MANLY'S imagination to invent.

The law was deliberately designed to tax the East for the benefit of the West, and to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor. The instant the law should be made equable in its application, and beyond evasion in its details, it would lose its popularity, and would become as hateful as income taxes are where they are most familiar. The law could not survive if its requirements of reports were made general, even though no more taxes were collected. The reason is that the pin pricks are more annoying than the loss of the dollars. The frauds and evasions are not chiefly among the rich. Their income is largely from investments, and their tax is paid at the source. The evasions are among those declaring earnings from personal service and the smaller salaries.

Even in England, where the law has most teeth, and where the collection is the most efficient, the bulk of the evasion is near the line of exemption, which is $650 a year, instead of our $3,000 or $4,000. The income tax is essentially a war tax, or a tax for emergency use. It was enacted upon that theory, and to make good the removal of the sugar tax. Now in time of peace we have both the sugar tax and the income tax.

POLITICAL MEMORIES ARE SHORT.

In 1904 the Democratic Party was out of power as the result of a split over the candidacy of Bryan in 1896 and 1900. It was still divided into factions which hated each other bitterly. It needed harmony above all things, and to get harmony it desired to nominate a candidate who had not offended anybody by his opinions. Since everybody has opinions, the only way to get such a candidate was to find one who had not expressed any. Where, outside of the grave, could such a man be found? Why, on the bench.

So ALTON B. PARKER'S boom waxed. Not only had he expressed no opinions, but he could not with propriety be asked for any. He could not be accused of cowardice for not expressing any when his position would make it a public scandal for him to talk politics. So gold men rallied behind him because he was a gold man, silver men because he was a silver man, Bryan men because he was a Bryan man, anti-Bryan men because he wasn't; and he was nominated, with the convention and the party and the human race as ignorant of his views as if he had been the Man in the Iron Mask. Before the convention had got as far as a motion to adjourn a telegram arrived from its candidate emphatically demanding that the word "gold" be written into the platform. The silver men were thrown into a frenzy, the convention into a turmoil; it obeyed its candidate and adjourned, with half the party hostile to the candidate. It would have been the same if he had declared himself for silver, only it would have been the other half that would have been hostile.

The case was vastly worse than it would have been if the silver men had been beaten in a straight-out fight. There went with their anger a feeling of soreness deeper than ever results from a mere defeat. Though nobody had tricked them, they felt tricked. As the campaign went on, PARKER'S views continued to develop. He came out against expansion, and straightway alienated all the expansionists in the party, as he would have alienated all the anti-expansionists if he had taken the other stand. Every new unfolding of his position on any public question made new enemies. If his position had been known at the outset, if there had been a stand-up fight for and against him as the advocate of a known set of principles, the men who did not agree with him would have had no such sense of injury against their conquerors as they now felt—unreasonably, but deeply—over their own self-deception. PARKER was beaten as soon as he was nominated; and the harmony candidate, the man who was to please everybody, carried the party, through no fault of his own, to a defeat far worse than even those which it had suffered under BRYAN. The years 1896 and 1900 were Gravelottes, but 1904 was a Sedan.

The day after election in 1904, with that emphatic lesson written on the smashed body of the Democratic Party, any prophet would have said: "It will be a generation before it is "forgotten. It will be a generation "before any party nominates a candi-"date because his opinions are un-"known. It will be a generation "before any party, seeking to dodge "issues and create harmony, goes to "the bench for a candidate because "Judges are dumb." Yet that was only twelve years ago.

THE REGULATION OF PRICES.

There are now two bills before Congress to regulate prices in interstate commerce from opposite points of view. One would allow the producers of specialties to fix the prices at which they should be distributed to the ultimate consumer. The other would allow retailers to cut prices as they please. Court decisions can be found to sustain each of these views, but with a tendency toward sustaining the position that producers retain all their rights of property until they divest themselves of it on terms agreeable to themselves. Among merchants there is no such disagreement, according to the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. More than two-thirds adopted the committee's report that producers should be allowed to fix resale prices, under carefully limited conditions. Upon the recommendation that the Federal Trade Commission should restrain predatory price cutting the vote was favorable, 549 to 288, but less than the two-thirds necessary for adoption.

The common sense of the Chamber indicates a fairer method of action than the partisan proposals before Congress or the divided opinion of the courts. In the opinion of the Chamber there are advantages in price maintenance under some conditions, and under other conditions prices may be cut without unfairness. It depends upon the facts of the case, and the Federal Trade Commission exists for the precise purpose of deciding what is unfair competition. Juster decisions can be given in individual cases than is possible under any law of universal application. For Congress to intervene and impose conditions of sale and resale contrary to the intentions of producers probably would be a popular procedure.

Hitherto the cry of the retailers that their cut prices were in the interest of consumers has prevailed. All women and most men dearly love a bargain, and care little at whose cost it is obtained. The law of business regards the interests of both producers and consumers, and allows to neither all that they wish. It distinguishes between lawful and unlawful monopoly as it does between fair and unfair competition. It allows the producer of property to retain it until he parts with it on his own terms, accepted by those with whom he deals.

The law does not concern itself with the distribution of profits between wholesalers and retailers, and that is the gist of the trade dispute which it is sought to settle by statute. An individual trader may be mistaken in his idea that his interest lies in a fixed price, the same to all, but that is one of those things that traders have a right to be wrong about and give hostages of good faith by intrusting their fortunes to it. Nothing compels another trader to deal in such goods. It is idle to speak of monopoly in the goods of any one trader when the market is free for competition in endless quantities and varieties of similar goods. Statutes cannot consider conditions in particular cases in the manner that a jury would, or that the Federal Trade Commission can, and doubtless will. So long as the proposed statutes are contentious, the subject would better be left to the commission and the courts. They are better fitted for the work than Congressmen, whose intervention in business matters has not given general satisfaction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Freedom of Speech in College.

According to one of our correspondents, who claims to voice undergraduate sentiment at Harvard, "the war as an opportunity for a professor to air and unburden his own private convictions about this or that nation is a bane of college work." The writer of the letter was too moderate—he might well have said not a, but the, "bane of college work," if there are many professors who so use the opportunity mentioned, for it unquestionably exists.

It is rather hard to believe, however, that it is a practice at all common for Faculty members to do what our correspondent, with our complete agreement, said they shouldn't do—that is, neglect the giving of instruction in the branches they are employed to teach and devote classroom time to the expression of private opinions, laudatory or comminatory, about the several nations at war. If this has been done, of course it was wrong, but, so far as can be recalled, the various college professors who have been subjected to criticism, and attempts at restraint or punishment, as a result of betraying and arguing their personal preferences and animosities with respect to the belligerent nations, have not committed their alleged sins and indiscretions in the classroom.

The ground of their offending, in the eyes of those who tried to limit academic freedom and to punish its exercise, has been usually, if not always, action and utterances elsewhere—articles they have written for publication, petitions and resolutions they have joined their fellow-citizens in signing, or speeches they have made at public meetings. The right of college professors to do these things, like others, is about all that anybody has demanded, and only against its infringement have there been protests or reasons for protests. Yet even in classrooms there may arise legitimate occasion for discussing, for instance, the inviolability of treaties or the obligation of Governments to observe international law, and in that case it is not only the privilege of the professor, but his duty, to preach sound doctrine, and for him to illustrate his remarks by modern examples, as well as by those drawn from the First Punic War, seems to be at least permissible, if his inclinations run that way.

Absence Was Quite Consistent.

Careful reading of all the lists wherein the several New York papers gave the names of the more prominent and better known people at the meeting held Friday night in memory of the Lusitania victims disclosed an interesting and significant fact. Among those present were men who belonged to each of the regular, and several of the irregular, political parties, and their ethnic origins covered practically all the fairly civilized parts of the world. But there was one group which, if it had a single representative at the meeting, he or she escaped the notice of the watchful reporters.

That was the pacifist group. Not one follower of that strange cult seems to have felt any call to take part in the meeting or to countenance the speeches made, even to the extent of listening to them. At any rate, none was there who has attained sufficient eminence to be deemed worth recording as a matter either of history or news.

But this fact, though of interest and significance, is not in the slightest degree surprising. Such subjects as the sinking of the Lusitania are never mentioned in pacifist circles—they are and must be carefully ignored, for the reason that to discuss them, to think about them, to ascribe any importance to them, is to raise doubts as to the soundness of the pacifist creed. Any dwelling on such an episode in history as the drowning of the Lusitania's passengers brings to mind reality—the world as it is—and the inevitable results are dangerous admissions as to what may be called Peace-in-the-Absolute and War-in-the-Absolute. The next step is likely to be recognition of a difference between the several kinds and conditions of peace, and that leads by brutal and inexorable logic to realization of the wisdom of adequate preparation both for resisting war and for making it.

If there be truth in the claim that self-preservation is the first law of nature—there isn't, by the way, but let that go—the pacifist is thoroughly well justified in forgetting all of evil's concrete manifestations, and most of all is he justified in abstaining from the expression of an opinion as to what should be done about them, if anything. "Forget it!" is his motto and his practice. Of course there were no pacifists at the Lusitania meeting. That it was held at all is most offensive to them, but even that they cannot say—they must endure in silence.

He Wants to Complete the Disaster!

Real genius was displayed by Representative GEORGE W. LOFT of this city in wording the resolution wherein he demands an investigation by the House of the tapping of telephone wires by our police. Mere talent would never enable a man so thoroughly to misrepresent, distort, and falsify the facts and the situation recently disclosed here as he did in those few truly brilliant lines, and no mere intention, however earnest, could thus have twisted the case into a contradiction of reality so nearly complete. It took genius for that—nothing less.

For observe: Mr. LOFT, with supernormal deftness, starts with the assumption that the tapping of the wires was a "gigantic scandal," though in truth all of the available evidence indicates that the "gigantic scandal" lay in making public what had been done, and so depriving, largely, if not wholly, both the Federal and the municipal administrations of a most valuable means of discovering and punishing and preventing crime. But Representative LOFT does not point his probe in that direction; instead he wants a group of Congressmen, with himself presumably acting as Chairman, to come here and do what little of injury to public interests along these lines Senator THOMPSON has left undone.

He doesn't put it that way, of course, and he doesn't mean it that way, but that is what he would, and probably will, accomplish by means of his resolution.

It is little wonder that the Mayor rages, that his Police Commissioner mourns as those without hope, and that the two District Attorneys, each after his kind, vainly assure us that everything was all right as it was and is steadily getting more and more wrong as the ill-advised investigations proceed.

Riddles of Environment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The day of the nursemaid is once more with us. Gathered together in all her glory, she adorns the parks more than the flower beds thereof. Her little charges are the handsomest, best dressed, best nourished children in the country. Then why do not all the leaders of our nation come from among these children growing up with everything that money can buy, in a city which offers unparalleled advantages even to the poorest? Why have so many statesmen come from the cornfields of Indiana and Ohio? The nursemaid does her duty. She brings the children back to their mother, clean, uninjured and obedient. Relegated authority is negative. Only the presence of a mother could permit the horrors of letting children climb fences, roll down hill, and wade in mud puddles. The impecunious professor's wife who teaches her little child the great variety of trees and bushes in the parks, or who tells him fascinating stories of the ages, has an admiring and grateful little throng of other people's children about her. Children instinctively prefer educational play to nursemaid's gossip. The children of the parks have no initiative, because they are caged birds.

Everything the heart could wish for is obtainable in New York, if one only searches hard enough. Oh, New York mother, if you hunt faithfully with purse wide open can you not find some one to attend your card parties and your teas for you and release you to your greatest joy and your greatest duty—the companionship of your children?

FANNY SCOTT RUMELY.

New York, May 19, 1916.

For the Convenience of Fans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Undoubtedly all local rooters of the greatest of America's sports heartily agree with friend "Fan." It can readily be seen how embarrassing it is for the modern business man to close down his desk for the afternoon, make a more or less lengthy trip to the Polo Grounds, and then be confronted by the "No Game" placard. During the Winter season, when conditions are such as to permit of skating at Van Cortlandt Park, all "L" and subway stations immediately hoist the "Red Ball" notice. It certainly would be as much if not more of a benefit to the Interborough people to put up daily announcements as to whether or not the scheduled game for that day will be played. If this is not feasible, then there surely is no reason why the City of New York cannot adopt the system now in vogue in Chicago, that is, the flying of a certain colored flag from buildings chosen at random throughout the city.

D. I. W.

New York, May 11, 1916.

TWO IRISH MOTHERS.

"Mother, I hear the bugle's voice,
The roar of throbbing drums—
And I hear a struggling Country call
To all her fighting sons."

"By the blood of an ancient race
And the pride of an ancient name,
I would not have thee bide at home
Though my heart should break in twain."

That night I heard the banshee wail—
The night he marched away—
My eldest son, my gallant lad,
Through lanes all sweet with May!

They have brought a bright blade home!
O Mother Mary, ease my pain!
Far in an alien land he lies
Who ne'er will come again!

* * * * * *

"Mother, I hear a mystic voice
Whispering imperiously:
'Arise and cast the Tyrant off—
Thus Erin shall be free!'"

"My son, my son, my only son,
'Tis the voice of death and shame,
That strives to lure thee from the love
Of loyalty's fair name."

Again, again the banshee wails!
God, have pity! pity and save
The soul of one who passed tonight—
Who fills a traitor's grave!

MARY FLOYD McMULLEN.

INDIA SINCE THE WAR.

Mr. Ram Chandra Writes Appreciatively of its Disloyalty.

San Francisco, Cal., May 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been published several articles by Mr. Sydney Brooks and other British writers and officials in the valuable columns of THE TIMES. Mr. Brooks writes: "Since the war India has given us not one hour of real anxiety. She has been admirably tranquil, resolute, and faithful. Some disquieting incidents, mainly fomented by professional revolutionaries who make their headquarters in California, have occurred, but there has been absolutely nothing to justify the alarmist rumors which occasionally find their way into the American press."

The new Defense of India act, which was passed into law by the Viceroy's Legislative Council on March 18, 1915, was put into operation before the Lahore conspiracy case began. A notification in the Gazette Extraordinary of March 24 directed that Section 3 of the act shall come into force in the States of the "Punjab," Northwestern Frontier Province, and Bengal, including more than 1,000,000 of the inhabitants of India, and gradually the operation of the act was extended until now it includes the whole of India. Prior to the arrest of a few immigrants returned from Canada and America 4,185 men had been arrested in the district of Jhung, 5,000 in Multan, and since the Lahore conspiracy the arrest, imprisonment, and execution of revolutionists have been numerous throughout the whole of India. The British in India are in peril. A correspondent of India, a paper published in London, writes from Bombay that "no Englishman is safe in India, and on this account the Englishwomen are preparing to leave India." In the Lahore revolutionary case, which was tried within the confines of the central jail, Lahore, before the Special Military Commission appointed by the new Defense of India act, (which in effect establishes martial law,) the Government Prosecutor, Mr. B. Petman, says: "In spite of the arrest of the majority of the leaders the conspiracy continued, and further acts in pursuance of the conspiracy were committed. The police arrested 300, but nobody was willing to testify against them on account of the fear of the revolutionists."

Mr. Brooks states that "the Princes and masses are fighting for their King, and that it is quite a mistake to suppose that we in England summoned the native troops to fight in Flanders. It was the imperative demand of India that sent them there."

England declared war on Aug. 3. The news of this declaration did not reach the Indian (or Anglo-Indian) press until two days after the event, (London India.) Simultaneously with the publication of the declaration of hostilities between England and Germany, (about Aug. 5,) the Government issued strict injunctions that absolutely nothing should be published or said regarding the movement of troops or any other subject of military significance. The Indian troops received orders for mobilization and immediate embarkment on Aug. 7, (see official report in "India and the War.") In other words, Indian troops had been ordered to Europe long before the people even grasped that war had come. When did the people have the opportunity to beseech the Government that their men should be permitted to fight? While it is true that Hindus are fighting in the British Army, who are they? They are the Indian soldiers who are part of the British Indian Army in India whom poverty has driven to enlist under the British flag and as professional soldiers whose interest lies in pay only; they are required to go and fight whenever wanted.

Every one should bear in mind that out of a total of 700 Hindu Princes only five went to Europe. Only three of these visited the front, two fell "sick" in London, and after six months they all returned to India. On the other hand, two Hindu Princes have been arrested for sedition, the one being the brother of the reigning Prince of Daspala State and the other the Raja of Kharwa, one of the Rajput States. The first was sentenced to transportation for life and the other to two years' simple imprisonment. Four hundred Hindus have been hanged and shot at Lahore, Ambalan Delhi, Meerut, Calcutta, Orissa, Jhansi, &c.; 800 have been transported for life, and 10,000 interned without trial, including professors, students, physicians, priests, editors, peasants, social reformers, and soldiers, during the year 1915.

RAM CHANDRA,
Editor Hindustan Gadar.

Mrs. Wren Had Foresight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the interesting article "A Bird's Family Troubles," by "J. B.," I think that Mrs. Wren should be congratulated for her foresightedness in refusing to have twine in her nest, and that Mr. Wren owes her an unconditional surrender. When a boy, after a long climb to a rook's nest, I found it was lined with grasses, tow, wool, bones, &c., the only inmate being a full-fledged youngster, which had become entangled by one leg in the material. After being released from a lingering death he fluttered down to a brook, nearby, and waded in. How long his parents would have fed him is doubtful, but to see that bird drink would have softened the heart of a prohibitionist.

ROBERT DRAPER.

New York, May 18, 1916.

Orders from Berlin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When it is necessary for Berlin through Ambassador Bernstorff to counsel Germans living here to "obey American laws" it seems as if we would better acknowledge the sovereignty of the Kaiser at once.

EFFIE LEIGHTON BREWER.

New York, May 19, 1916.

A Mother and Five Children.

Alice Dunning will never forget the feeling of despair that seized her when her husband went violently insane and had to be removed to an asylum. Only 33 years of age, she was the mother of five children, the youngest a baby girl of 3 years and the oldest only 11. Determined to keep the home together for her little flock, she secured work in a factory, where she toiled long hours for small wages. Scarcely able to pay for food and rent, her two oldest children, 11-year-old Mary and 9-year-old Helen, became sick and Mrs. Dunning's pocketbook could not stand the added strain. Unable to meet expenses she asked help of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The bureau is looking after the health of the children and is furnishing them with a nourishing diet of strength-building food. Money is needed to continue this and to allow the mother a weekly pension of $5, which, added to her earnings, will make ends meet. Large and small contributions toward a fund of $125 are appealed for and should be mailed to the bureau marked "for 0268 T." The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0266 T., Isobel Bartlett, 75 cents, and "Save the Kiddies," 75 cents; 0268 H., Cash, H. G., $1; Cash Anonymous, $1; 0267, E. F. Field, $1; 0267 P., Cash Anonymous, $1; 0267 W., E. C. H., $1; Carroll St., $1; A Friend, $1; C. W. G., $2; Bayridge, $1; In His Name, $2; 0267 BT., N. Y. C. 14, $1; 0267 TR., A. L., $5.

BATTLE CRUISERS BEST NAVAL TYPE FOR US,

Rear Admiral Peary Shows How Immediate Construction of Two Fleets of Eight Each Would Safeguard Both Our Coasts.

By REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY,
Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

Washington, May 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The decision of the House Naval Committee in favor of the battle cruiser type of capital ship exclusively and the reported vote of 13 to 8 in favor of this decision indicates that the overwhelming weight of testimony for battle cruisers in the various hearings before the committee made a strong impression.

It is assumed that these battle cruisers will have the speed of thirty-five knots indicated in recent testimony before the Naval Committee, with a displacement of 35,000 to 36,000 tons, and will be armed with sixteen-inch guns. A ship of this speed and armament can cover nearly 1,000 miles between noon and noon, and in a single broadside can throw eight tons of explosive shells more than twenty miles.

Of this type of superior fighting machines Great Britain and Germany possess almost a monopoly. The United States has none. The present battle cruiser strength of the navies of various foreign powers, so far as is known, is as follows:

Great Britain—10, with 6 building.
Germany—0.
Japan—4, with 4 more said to be authorized.
Russia—4, now being built.

The greatest tonnage of any of these is 32,000, (Russia.)

The highest speed is thirty-three knots, (Great Britain.)

The heaviest guns are 15-inch (Great Britain and Germany.)

These statements are taken from the report of the General Board, May 2, 1916.

Following are recommendations in regard to battle cruisers from various official sources:

The Secretary of the Navy recommends seven or ten in five years.

The General Board, in its report of May 2, 1916, to put our navy in second place in three years, recommends ten.

Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, recommends ten in five years.

Rear Admiral Knight, President of the War College, recommends nine.

Rear Admiral Fiske recommends nine.

Rear Admiral Winslow recommends eight or nine.

Captain Sims recommends eight or nine.

Captain McKean recommends twelve "to make our present number of the utmost efficiency." (Hearings before House Naval Committee.)

I have suggested sixteen in three years, in two fleets of eight each in the Atlantic and in the Pacific. It will be very desirable if the number of battle cruisers proposed by the House Naval Committee can be increased to eight.

Press reports credit the Administration with a desire to have the committee program increased, and Secretary Daniels is quoted as saying: "The need for these swift, huge, heavily gunned ships is so pressing when we consider the other great navies of the world, that I had far rather see the number suggested increased than diminished."

Eight battle cruisers will provide a symmetrical fleet of the most powerful fighting ships known to the world today—a fleet that can be divided into two balanced squadrons of four ships each. Thus for *the first time* our navy would have a swift, powerful, and *homogeneous* first line fleet. The result would be:

A fleet in which every unit, be it ship, squadron, or the entire fleet as a single entity, would have the same speed.

A fleet in which the same shells would fit every gun on every ship.

A fleet in which officers or crew, or both, if suddenly transferred from one ship to another, even in the midst of a battle, would be instantly at home, having under them a duplicate of the machine they had just lost, and would not lose an hour or fighting efficiency. A fleet in which the Admiral in command, feeling his flagship, would feel the entire fleet.

The President of one of the greatest steel and shipbuilding companies in this country stated recently before Congress, presumably with full knowledge and responsibility for his statement, that his company was ready to take four of these battle cruisers and complete them in three years, or possibly in two and one-half years, from receipt of plans. This would leave but four to be constructed in navy yards or other private ship yards.

With such a fleet on the Atlantic Coast, say at Hampton Roads, with ample fleet aeronautical accessories, including no less than fifty hydroaeroplanes, and supplemented by an adequate aerial coast defense system, as advocated by the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, (which we should also have within three years,) we would feel measurably secure.

A fleet of eight of these battle cruisers at Hampton Roads could protect the entire Atlantic Coast.

In twenty-four hours it could reach any point between Halifax and Havana, or meet an enemy 300 miles east of Bermuda in the same time.

If divided into two squadrons of four ships it could cover the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Straits of Florida, and the Windward and Mona passages in twenty-four hours.

In forty-eight hours it could be off the Panama Canal.

The naval appropriation for next year should provide for another fleet of eight battle cruisers for the Pacific Coast. If stationed at San Francisco this fleet could guard our entire Pacific Coast. In twenty-four hours it could meet an enemy 1,000 miles off San Francisco. If divided into two squadrons of four cruisers (and each of these squadrons would be more powerful than anything of the kind in any foreign navy today) the entrance to Puget Sound and to the Gulf of Lower California could both be covered in twenty-four hours.

With two such fleets in commission, and both coasts protected in addition by a sufficient aerial coast defense system, we might feel that our sea fences were in fairly good shape.

The United States is today the wealthiest nation in the world. We have a more extensive available coast line than any other country. We are the only two-ocean naval power in the world. We are the only nation in the world that has deliberately made the first article of its international creed (the Monroe Doctrine) a clear-cut claim to a sphere of influence covering an entire hemisphere.

We are the only one of the premier world powers not now engaged in a struggle in which force, expressed in terms which the lowest intelligence can understand, is the principal thing that counts. We may be drawn in at any time. *We are not ready.*

No other nation has such imperative reasons for a swift, powerful, and far-reaching navy as has the United States. The first requisite of such a navy is a homogeneous fleet of the fastest and heaviest armed ships afloat. Eight thirty-five-knot battle cruisers mounting sixteen-inch guns will constitute such a fleet. If we are not to begin at once to put our navy in second place within three years, then these eight battle cruisers will be the next best thing.

I venture, however, the unqualified statement that a fleet of thirty-five knot battle cruisers carrying sixteen-inch guns, with their proper accessories of destroyers, submarines, and an ample equipment of seaplanes, will put our navy in second place, more quickly, more effectively, more cheaply than any other addition we can make to it, and that these ships will be more adapted to our needs than any other type.

Here is an opportunity for us to be a step in advance rather than several steps in the rear.

PEARY,
Chairman National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

A YEAR WITH THE COLORS.

Individual and Collective Benefits of Short Military Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the May number of the Review of Reviews Admiral Casper F. Goodrich has an article entitled "What Can We Do for Our Boys?" It is really a plan for national preparedness. Admirable as are many of the projects and efforts in this direction, they are spasmodic, local and temporary in character. Admiral Goodrich's plan is radical, general and goes to the root of the matter.

Briefly, he would call to the colors every American boy reaching the age of eighteen for one year's military training—at the age of eighteen because, generally speaking, he has at that time finished his high school course, has not entered college nor begun a professional or business career, and therefore can at that age be spared with the least personal loss and with the least disturbance to the economic life of the country; for one year, because this is the minimum time adequate for an effective military training, and because at that age he is passing out of the stage when habits and ideals are formed.

The advantages of this system gained by the boy would be these: (1) he would learn how to take care of himself and his kit; (2) he would be taught respect for law and authority, obedience to his superiors, and—if an elementary course in American history were added—a knowledge of the great men and events of his country. In short, it would be for him a school of patriotism as well as of military training and discipline—a school of character.

The gain to the country would be approximately a body of 600,000 men passing back every year into civil life with one year of military training, improved manhood and conceptions of duty, liable for service in an emergency, and at a minimum expense to the Treasury, the instruction to be furnished by the regular army and navy in camps and on naval vessels selected and administered by the Army and Navy Departments.

As purely defensive and educational in its character, no patriotic pacifist could take alarm at this plan. The Swiss system, admirable for a small republic, is not practical for one of one hundred millions. Preparedness in camps, school drills, and other efforts in the direction of military training are inadequate. Preparedness in the German sense is neither possible nor desirable in a democracy. Has any better plan than the above been proposed?

Admiral Goodrich asks whether the average American boy is well set up, has the respect for law, authority and his elders? No one will give an enthusiastic affirmative answer. What would be the effect of infusing into the national life every year 600,000 men who had acquired these indispensable elements of good citizenship, acquired under the leveling influences of such a national school? Could a year be better spent, on the whole, for the individual and collective good?

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
(West Point, '69.)

New York, May 19, 1916.

That Is Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theodore Roosevelt, ex-Governor of the State of New York and ex-President of the United States, claims the present-day issue is "Americanism." I deny it. The issue is horse sense and humanity.

J. K. FINGER.

Norwood, N. J., May 19, 1916.

A SOLDIER'S FINGER PRINTS.

A Deserter on the Treatment of Men Who Enlist in the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a student of military preparedness—a most humble one, in fact, for I have been dishonorably discharged from the United States Army for the hideous crime of desertion in time of peace—I would like to ask if it does not seem strange that a nation of 100,000,000 people finds it so extremely hard to obtain a few thousand extra men in time of peace. For in spite of the members of the Patriotic Corps—and by this I mean those pers

BRYAN MAY BATTLE FOR DRY DEMOCRACY

Talk to Presbyterians Taken to Foretell Fight for Prohibition Plank at June Convention.

SAVED BY 2-GALLON EWER

Husky Speaker All but Out When Water Supply Arrives—Aeroplane Breaks In on Argument.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21.—That William Jennings Bryan may try to put a prohibition plank into the Democratic platform at St. Louis next month was strongly intimated by him today in an address before 4,000 or more persons who packed the music hall on the Steel Pier to hear him address the 128th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on temperance.

Mr. Bryan did not definitely announce that he would fight for national constitutional prohibition in St. Louis, where he will attend the Democratic convention as a newspaper reporter, and he later refused to "talk politics," saying he would not "use a religious gathering for political purposes." But in his address, discussing legislation on the liquor traffic, he said:

"Political parties have a habit of postponing issues that might split them, but they can't much longer ignore the liquor question. They have to meet this question, and the time for action on it is going to be ripe very soon."

To many who heard him, Mr. Bryan's emphasis on the words "very soon" seemed to be significant. Continuing, the speaker said:

"Whenever one party does take action on the question the other will have to follow in self-defense. And it is well to remember that of the eighteen States that now have prohibition ten go Democratic at every election. I want to tell you that the day has passed when a man has to get drunk to be a Democrat in good standing.

Would Isolate Bad Men.

"Now if the Democratic Party should drive out of its ranks all of the men representing the selfish interests of the liquor traffic the Republicans will get all of our bad men, and Heaven knows that the Republicans already have enough bad men. But if the Republican Party drives the representatives of the liquor traffic out first, then we'll get all of their bad men, and, confidentially, we haven't room for any more.

"But the time is coming when both parties will find it to their advantage to get rid of the selfish liquor group simultaneously. Then they will be able to enter honorable rivalry to see which can hold the torch of leadership higher."

Mr. Bryan spoke twice here today, first in the afternoon, and this evening at a popular meeting at the First Presbyterian Church in behalf of Sabbath observance. John Wanamaker presided at the evening meeting.

The skill and self-control of Mr. Bryan as a platform speaker were put to the test this evening. For the first fifteen minutes of his address circumstances seemed to be conspiring against oratory. First, a noisy aeroplane passed over the audience, which filled the great auditorium, he reached automatically, from long habit it seemed, for the glass of water that usually a public speaker finds at hand.

But the glass of water was missing. The enthusiast who had done the big thing of bringing Mr. Bryan had neglected the little detail of water. When he failed to find the water, Mr. Bryan became visibly nervous and seemed to wander from his subject. Finally he stopped to ask some one on the platform to get water, and in so doing drew the attention of the audience to the fact that he was in distress. The idea of a waterless temperance meeting became more amusingly engrossing to the audience than what Mr. Bryan was saying, and it became evident that the speaker's words were not "getting over," as theatre folk say.

Such a Stingy Little Tumbler.

Mr. Bryan kept sternly on, however, and soon some one handed him a tumbler of water. It was a small tumbler, and it was not full. There was not a chance that it would last as long as Mr. Bryan usually does in a popular address. With more distress than ever on his face, Mr. Bryan swallowed most of the water and went on talking, but his voice became husky; he looked tragically at the nearly empty little glass, and it seemed that he was nervously debating whether to conserve his small supply or drink it all recklessly at one eager gulp. Driven to desperation, he adopted the latter course, but soon again seemed to be in real distress. His voice was failing, he was not holding his audience, and the only water in sight was the salty ocean which so tormented the Ancient Mariner.

But some one on the platform had hurried away, and soon returned carrying a two-gallon ewer full of water and clinking ice. The Bryan beam of blessing was never broader or more effulgent that when the ewer bearer put his load on the table, and the audience was unrestrainedly delighted with the size, shape, and color of the homely container.

Mr. Bryan began to speak again to an audience that he had lost entirely. But the man who made his oratorical reputation in 1896 and has kept it ever since, was equal to the emergency. He joined the mood of his audience for a moment and then led it back to the subject of temperance until all were entirely serious and attentive.

"I have been told," he said first, "that water should not be taken by a speaker, that it is not good for him, but when I find a man with more experience in this matter than I have had I'll take his advice."

Flying Machine Interrupts.

Less than five minutes after the water comedy, the unmistakeable whirr of a low-flying aeroplane was heard, and every one of the great audience, ignoring the speaker, strained his body and craned his neck in an effort to see the aeroplane through some of the hundreds of windows that make the walls of the hall. Mr. Bryan was addressing absent minds, eyes, and ears in a moment. Again his audience was gone, but again he won it back.

"I recognize the sound," he shouted so that the audience had to hear, "and I'll promise not to look at the aeroplane if you will."

This made the people laugh and realize their discourtesy.

"And I am impressed by the fact," he continued in oratorical seriousness, "that many a young man has started out in life as successfully as that aviator started his flight, and has fallen as suddenly and as fatally because of liquor, as aviators often fall from the sky."

The audience applauded noisily, and after that Mr. Bryan had no further trouble.

Mr. Bryan did not stick always to prohibition in his talk, but adverted to indorse woman suffrage and peace. "The most pathetic struggle in the world," he said, "is the mother's struggle to save her boy from men who lay traps for him. Men it isn't fair, you know it is not fair, to give the ballot to the men who conspire against the boy and then tie the mother's hands."

"Alcohol," said Mr. Bryan, "is a poison which, taken into the body, impairs the physical and mental strength and menaces the morals."

Mr. Bryan was entirely for total abstinence, and spoke in criticism of one Presbyterian community where, according to his information, the Elders sometimes tasted liquor.

"I tell you," he said, "that the Presbyterian Church will have difficulty doing its part in converting the world with tippling Elders."

Makes a Plea for Peace.

As to war, he said: "Since this war began, the passion of my life has been that our nation would keep out of it and help the sufferers of the nations who are in it. We are the next of kin to every nation in the war, and they have a right to expect us to help them.

"The Old World today stands for the philosophy of Pilate and of Caesar, and the New World of America should stand for the philosophy of Christ. Oh, my countrymen. It seems to me today that there is a supreme opportunity for our country to overcome the philosophy of Caesar."

Contrary to some who predicted that his pacifism might offend a considerable element of the Presbyterian audience, they seemed to applaud his peace arguments as much as his attack on liquor. His suffrage pleas were also received with favor.

Thoughts of Pay Anger Bryan.

In his address on Sabbath observance at the First Presbyterian Church this evening Mr. Bryan took occasion angrily to denounce those who have accused him of mercenary evangelism. In introducing Mr. Bryan the Chairman announced that Mr. Bryan had come to Atlantic City at his own expense to lecture gratuitously.

"It is mortifying to me," said Mr. Bryan before taking up the subject of Sabbath observance, "to live in a country where they lie so much. After twenty-five years of public life, speaking throughout the United States at religious gatherings as I am speaking here and as I shall speak tomorrow before the Methodist Conference in Saratoga, it is outrageous that any audience has to be told that I come without compensation. When I find the greatest pleasure of my life in the work for which I am not paid, it is an outrage that it is necessary for some one to say that I am not paid. I hope I may be able to denounce any Republican paper that is so low as to treat any Democrat as certain opposition papers have treated me in this matter."

Mr. Bryan said that the "intellectual and social tension" needed relief by rest one day in seven.

"Many a man will die," he said, "making more money than he needs, and people will say nice things about him but he will really be kicked to death by the golden calf. Many, many times I have seen mothers of ten children, of fifteen, aye, of twenty children, looking more young and fresh than society women who have no children."

John Wanamaker, who was once Postmaster General, said that the United States should set an example to the world by a "Silent Post Office on Sunday." He said that every wheel of the postal organization, including the mail trains, might be stopped.

CALLS TEACHERS ILL PAID.

W. English Walling Thinks They Should Get More Money.

The session of the National Federation of Settlements, which was held yesterday at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, was devoted to a discussion of ethical relations between education and moral preparedness. Alvin E. Dodd reviewed the problem from the point of view of the country's need for a conservation of our human resources. He said that the education of our youth for their life work was a large factor in the conservation and development of our natural resources.

W. English Walling, who spoke on the "National Educational Budget," contended that teachers were underpaid.

"If teachers were properly paid," he said, "the common schools would require $400,000,000 instead of $70,000,000 out of the national funds. And yet the nation spends annually $3,000,000,000 for tobacco and alcohol. Even the petty luxuries of women, such as jewelry, candies, and chewing gum absorb more than the public schools of today."

There will be three meetings of the convention today.

Daughters of Nebraska to Dine.

The Daughters of Nebraska in New York, of which Mrs. Edwin C. Arnold of 617 West 113th Street is President, will give a dinner in the Rose Room of the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening for the Nebraska delegates to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Henry D. Estabrook will speak, introducing the guests of honor. Mrs. Harriet Cooke Youngs will sing several solos, and there will be an introductory address by Mrs. Arnold.

Playlets for War Fund.

The profits of the two performances to be given next Saturday by the Henderson Players at the Country Life Theatre in Grand Central Terminal will be donated to the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. Two one-act plays by Alfred Sutro, a playlet by J. J. Bell entitled "The Wound," will be included on the program.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Louis were:

John S. Allen, Harry Arbour, C. E. Barnes, C. L. Baver, Harold Beckworth, Mrs. G. Berry, Mrs. Elmy Bradford, Jean Bry, Mrs. Vernon Castle, Lewis Chase, Miss C. Chase, H. St. John Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Crumpton, J. R. Cullen, Mrs. H. P. Curley, Mrs. H. J. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Edwards, Sir Arthur Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Evans, Mrs. L. T. Glen, W. A. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. William Griffiths, Miss Mary E. Griffiths, Miss C. Hall, John Hatfield, F. H. Hawkins, M. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Huggins, F. K. M. Hunter, L. G. Jolly, W. R. Kemp, R. G. Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Laker, R. Montague, F. J. Lavender, Mr. and Mrs. A. Longland, J. A. Lynch, Edward Marshall, Mrs. G. Miller, Captain J. C. Moller, M. F. R. Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Needham, Mrs. F. Palmer, A. H. Patterson, J. F. Rowley, H. E. Sheehan, Mrs. C. H. Slade-Baker, G. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stabler, Willard Straight, Mrs. M. R. Tanner, Captain C. E. Thompson, Miss Phyllis C. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Vines, Mrs. E. L. Weston, F. W. Whitridge, H. M. Wisler, Hugh N. Wood, and William Woods.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

SCHIFF URGES JEWS TO BE AMERICANS

Russian Persecution Is Mostly Due to Their Desire to Live Apart, He Says.

DEDICATE NEW INSTITUTE

Noted Men Attend Ceremonies at Building Designed to Promote "Judaism and Patriotism."

Jacob H. Schiff told an audience at the dedication of the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon that Jews in this country should be Jews in religion alone and in all else Americans. He said that the persecution of the Jews in Russia was in large part predicated upon their insistence upon living as a people apart, and declared it was his belief that if the Jews in America insisted on being different from other Americans they would bring upon their posterity a heritage of suffering. In civic life, he said, Jews should aim to be a part and parcel of the American nation.

"Jews of the City of New York stand in these times at the parting of the ways," he said. "Are we to be American Jews or Jews who happen to dwell in America?

"Recently there has been circulated among the Jews a bitter attack upon me because I gave assistance to worthy projects that were not essentially Jewish. This attack was made in a pamphlet circulated from the office of The Forward. Now, I bear the man who wrote that attack no ill will, just the opposite. But he is not an American citizen; he couldn't be, for he has been in this country only eighteen months. And he undertook to review my life of fifty-one years in New York and to call it a failure.

"He took the stand that I had no right to live a life of philanthropic usefulness; he said I had no right to give of my means to secular purposes. He said I had no right to give to any one except Jews, because I was a Jew. He said I was trying to be dictator of the Jews in New York City and wasn't doing what most of the Jews here wanted to do. I sent for him and tried to show him in all gentleness that he was wrong, but the man who wrote the attack told me he was expressing the sentiment of hundreds of thousands of Jews in America.

"Now, while I believe his argument was all wrong, I fear he was right in that. For hundreds of thousands of the three million Jews in America feel that a Jew has no other duty than to be a Jew—not a Jew through attachment to religion, but a Jew through the living of a separate life and in not being a component part of the American nation.

"This is all wrong, and if persisted in will bring upon us untold suffering. I do not mean the physical suffering that has been inflicted upon our people in Russia and Poland, but soul-suffering, which is worse.

"I feel that unless we live our Judaism as a religion and nothing else, being Americans in all other respects, our posterity will be subjected to great tragedies. If the Jews in Russia and the Jews in Poland had not kept themselves apart, had not insisted on a separate language, the tragedies and persecutions to which they have been subjected would not have reached such stages.

"And so it is here. If hundreds of thousands of Jews in America insist that our tongue—I do not mean the Hebrew, but Yiddish—must be retained not only in their homes but in public assemblages and in schools, it will bring dire misfortune to our people. We will indeed remain a separate people.

"We must have none of this. We must recognize that we are Americans and we must want our children to be Americans. We want our children to love our religion, but we must want them to speak in English, to read in English, and to adapt themselves to American ways.

"Be good Jews; be good Americans. And it is not being a good American to claim separateness. Any one who claims that cannot be a loyal American."

"Better Jews—Better Americans."

Dr. Cyrus Adler, head of the Jewish Theological Seminary, followed Mr. Schiff.

"The centre of gravity of Jews is religion, and any one who tries to make it anything else is an unfriend to the Jews," he said.

The motto of the Central Jewish Institute is to be "Judaism—Patriotism; Better Jews—Better Americans." The building cost $160,000. It is a six-story structure, standing on a lot 50 by 100 feet. Sixty thousand dollars has been contributed toward the cost, and gifts made yesterday totaled $20,000. It is proposed that it shall be the first of a chain of such community centres to be built throughout the city. Its prospectus says: "Founded to promote the welfare—religious, moral, social, and physical—of our Jewish young; to maintain a school for the tuition of the Jewish religions in accordance with the tenets of traditional law; to maintain a centre for civil and communal activities."

In the basement is the gymnasium and a kosher restaurant; the first floor is occupied by the auditorium and library; the second floor is devoted to reception rooms; the fourth, fifth, and sixth to classrooms, and on the roof has been arranged a playground and tennis courts. In the daytime there will be classes for 1,000 children in two shifts, and at night the building will be for the use of adults. Any organization for the promotion of Judaism may have the use of the building.

Yesterday morning were held the consecration exercises. A speech in dedication of the Herman Rubin auditorium was made by Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan, and in dedication of the Sender Jarmulowsky library by Dr. Moses Hyamson. There were also addresses by Dr. Bernard Revell and Rabbi Mayer Berlin. A perpetual lamp was lighted in memory of Herman Rubin by his parents, Jacob H. and Frances Rubin. The following dedications were also made: Social room, in memory of Abbie Baum, by the Sisterhood; social room in memory of Professor Joseph Mayor Asher, by the Social Welfare Circle; kindergarten room, in memory of their parents, by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fischel; class rooms, in memory of their father, Nehemiah Rubin, by the Rubin family; in memory of Harris and Samuel J. Silberman by their families; in memoriam by Mr. and Mrs. Harris Mandelbaum; in memory of Hyman Spektorsky, by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spektorsky and Mrs. Gussie Spektorsky; in memory of Gerson Hyman, by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Hyman; in memory of B. David Kaplan, by his family; Scroll of the Law, by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenberg; Kiddush service, by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kaufman.

Love of God and Country.

The exercises yesterday afternoon were opened by a hymn by Cantor Rutman and choir. Israel Unterberg, Chairman of the Building Committee, turned over the key of the building to Samuel I. Hyman, President of the Board of Directors.

"This undertaking is a milestone in the alliance of the older and younger generations of Jews," said Mr. Unterberg.

Mr. Hyman told of the services of many Jews in the construction of the institute.

"It is coming to pass," said Mr. Hyman, "that in this country religious Judaism is about the last thing the Jews are thinking about. How much better citizens can we be if we combine the traditions of Judaism with the secular education of the public schools in this great country of ours. When other speakers come to us they take their texts from Jewish teachings; when we talk we take our texts from Shakespeare or Ibsen. It is about time we woke up.

"This institution is to promote sanity in Judaism. This institution is to teach love of God and love of country, and when I say country, I mean the United States of America.

"In private life be Jews, but in public life be Americans."

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, who is to be head of the new institute, delivered an address in which he outlined its purposes.

"We are here to dedicate a new movement," he said, "the movement for Judaism and Patriotism. This institution is to adapt us to the American environment in which we live."

Last night the Social Welfare Circle gave an operatta entitled "The Queen or the Orient."

The officers of the institute are as follows:

President—Samuel I. Hyman; Vice Presidents—Morris Asinof, Isaac Cohen, and Joseph Spektorsky; Treasurer—Jacob Wener; Honorary Secretary—Edward Epstein; Board of Directors—Morris Asinof, Irving Bachrach, I. Louis Butler, Isaac Cohen, Moses Davis, Edward Epstein, Bernard Feifer, Harry Fischel, Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Abraham Goldberg, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, Samuel I. Hyman, Louis Jarmulowsky, Dr. Ira I. Kaplan, Professor M. M. Kaplan, Edwin Kaufman, Nathan Lamport, Jacob J. Lubell, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Harris Mandelbaum, Harry Roggen, Henry B. Rosen, Jacob H. Rubin, Martin H. Rubin, Ben Selz, Abraham A. Silberberg, Joseph Spektorsky, and Israel Unterberg.

Building Committee—Isaac Unterberg, Chairman; Harry Fischel, Vice Chairman; Irving Bachrach, Samuel I. Hyman, Louis Jarmulowsky, Harris Mandelbaum, and Jacob Wener.

Medical Board—Dr. I. Clinton Rubin, Chairman; Dr. Abraham Hyman, Dr. Burrill Crohn, Dr. E. David Friedman, Dr. Joseph Weinstein, Dr. Edgar D. Oppenheimer, and Dr. William M. Addleston.

700,000 JEWS IN NEED ON EAST WAR FRONT

German Hebrew Relief Association, Striving to Succor Them, Requires More Funds.

BERLIN, May 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Of the normal total of about 2,450,000 Jews in Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, 1,770,000 remain, and of this number about 700,000 are in urgent and continuous want. About 455,000 of these are in Poland, and 50,000 of this number are persons who are without homes and in particularly distressful circumstances. The number of the needy is increasing from month to month. Opportunities to earn money are few, and thousands who are still living on their savings will, sooner or later, find these exhausted and become dependent on charity.

These estimates appear in the annual report of the German Hebrew Relief Association, which has taken upon itself the work of relieving its co-religionists in the occupied districts back of the battle line in Russia and Galicia. The sum of 500,000 marks (normally about $125,000) monthly is required to alleviate the distress of the most necessitous of the 700,000 sufferers, and even this sum, which is all that the relief association can devote to the work for the next few months, can do little more than keep them from actual starvation.

With this sum 225 cities and villages in the occupied districts are being assisted. The Grand Lodge of "B'nai B'rith in Germany has had a large share in the relief work, and more than a half million marks has thus far been received from America. Up to date nearly 2,250,000 marks has been paid out by the Hebrew Relief Association for Poland and Lithuania. Funds available have not been sufficient to afford relief to some 10,000 Jews in Courland, where the distress is not so great as in the other districts.

These activities have formed but a part of the work of the Relief Association. Quite as important and even more arduous has been its work as an intermediary between the residents of the occupied districts and the outside world. In the department no denominational distinctions were made, Jews and Catholics alike being aided. Chief advantage was taken of this work by relatives and friends in America of the Polish sufferers. About 8,000,000 marks has thus far been received from America for direct transmission, and the Relief Association handles as many as 100,000 letters monthly from and to America.

A slight elevation of conditions may come from the recently procured permission of emigration from the occupied districts. Many families have already availed themselves of the permission, most of them going with tickets sent from America.

SALVATION ARMY RALLY.

Officers Commissioned and Girl Life Saving Corps Dedicated.

A portrayal of the life and work of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was given at Carnegie Hall last night by his daughter, Commander Evangeline Booth. The meeting was in the interest of the $500,000 fund for a training school for Salvation Army officers.

Miss Booth presented diplomas to nearly 100 young men and women who had completed the training course, and delivered the baccalaureate address. Eighty girls were commissioned as life guards to patrol bathing beaches. The young women have taken a course to prepare them for the work. Commander Eva Booth also dedicated a class of ninety Salvation Army Boy Scouts. One boy was mentioned by Miss Booth for having saved a life. He was Bobbie Nelson, who prevented a man from committing suicide in the Maine woods some months ago.

Reynolds White, a graduate of West Point and veteran of the Spanish war, now a Salvation Army worker, told how he had been saved after he had lost his commission in the army, become a drunkard, "dope" fiend, and had served time in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. "Now I have a boy uptown," he said, pointing to the cadets, "and my wife is out there in the audience."

Rare Laces Stolen in Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Rare Italian laces, valued at $14,823, were stolen last night from the National Art Galleries, 1409 H Street Northwest, a private concern. The laces were brought here yesterday by John Boutress, an importer of Atlantic City, and were to have been put on sale tomorrow. The police of New York and other ports have been asked to watch outgoing ships, as it is the belief of detectives that the robbery was the work of a European thief.

Miss Marlowe to Give War Benefit.

Julia Marlowe, upon hearing of the newly organized fund for the permanently crippled soldiers of France, yesterday organized a benefit for their aid. The Messrs. Shubert offered the use of the Shubert Theatre next Friday afternoon, and Miss Marlowe will herself appear. E. H. Sothern will give an act of "If I Were King," and other features will be announced later. Miss Marlowe has not yet decided what her contribution to the program will be.

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East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
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MAY SETTLE FIGHT ON $1,900,000 ESTATE

Manhattan Island Mortgages in Litigation That Might Last Fifteen Years.

MRS. CUTTER'S MANY WILLS

Suits Are Hinged on Original Ownership of Property and Unrecorded Assignments.

There may be a compromise in the litigation which now involves the $1,900,000 estate of Mrs. Gertrude A. Cutter. Counsel are practically agreed that unless the differences are composed the property will be tied up for at least fifteen years, and that the expenses of the litigation will eat up the income of the estate, and might even consume much of the principal. Within a few months, it was said, it might be possible to reach an agreement which would end all of the pending litigation and remove the fear of new suits that would further complicate the situation.

When Mrs. Cutter died on April 3, 1914, the estate was estimated to be worth $1,500,000. It is valued now at $1,900,000, and the income from the investments is more than $5,000 a month. The greater part of the income is derived from mortgages on real estate on Manhattan Island. A suit has just been begun in the Supreme Court by Appell & Taylor, counsel for Frank M. Tichenor and Joseph McCloskey, temporary administrators of the estate of Henry T. Cutter, against George Ramsey and W. McMaster Mills, administrators of the estate of Mrs. Cutter, for a judicial decision as to whether certain mortgages should be held by the administrators of Mr. Cutter's estate or whether they should be turned over to the administrators of the property left by Mrs. Cutter.

The complaint recites that Mr. Cutter died on Jan. 20, 1914; that Mr. and Mrs. Cutter had lived together for nearly forty years; that until 1899 Mr. Cutter had been engaged in active business, and that all of the property Mrs. Cutter had she received from her husband. It was Mr. Cutter's habit, the complaint says, to invest much of his money in mortgages which were made in the name of his wife, and on information and belief it is alleged that about Aug. 3, 1912, Mrs. Cutter assigned and transferred to her husband all of these mortgages, only three of the assignments, of the total number of fifty-six, were recorded. It is said that Mrs. Cutter "repossessed herself of the assignments of mortgages, and destroyed or otherwise disposed of them so that they no longer exist."

The plaintiffs are holding all of the mortgages except three, which have been turned over to the administrators of Mrs. Cutter's estate, so that foreclosure proceedings may be instituted. A demand for the mortgages having been made by the defendants, the plaintiffs want the proper custodians of them to be named by the court. The complaint says that the estate of Mrs. Cutter has no right to this property, because Mrs. Cutter parted to over the mortgages after the date of the alleged transfer of them to her husband.

The mortgages represent more than $1,000,000 in value, and are "gilt edge," because they are secured by parcels of realty in the second New York that are growing rapidly in value.

One of the lawyers interested in the estate said that the suit was merely to determine whether the mortgages passed to Mrs. Cutter by will or whether they had always belonged to her and were a part of her estate, and so were independent of any of the provisions in the will of Mr. Cutter. It was to clear the way for the litigation that is now threatening to break in the will of Mrs. Cutter.

"There are about fifty persons," he said, "who are interested in the property, and unless there is a settlement before the matter is carried into the court in earnest the litigation will probably last for fifteen years, or until the value of the property has about doubled."

Mr. Cutter was for many years the largest stockholder in the drug house of Hegeman & Co. For thirty-eight years he lived in a large, old-fashioned house at 781 Lexington Avenue. He and his wife lived handsomely, gave splendid entertainments, kept horses and carriages, and had everything that generous wealth could bring. When Mr. Cutter was about 75 years old and his wife was 68 their mode of life changed. They surrendered all of their comforts and became recluses. In reciting the squalid manner of their life, the lack of proper food and care, Surrogate Cohalan said of Mrs. Cutter:

"She was of advanced age, and because of her bodily and mental infirmities and her absolute seclusion was practically prevented from receiving independent and unselfish advice."

The will of Mrs. Cutter that was offered for probate contained the names of many legatees, and was materially different from earlier wills. This will gave a grandson, James H. Montgomery, $5,000; George Ramsey, $200,000; W. McMaster Mills, $100,000, and Frank W. Tichenor, $50,000. A large number of friends, relatives and institutions received various amounts. Mr. Montgomery contested the will, and after a long hearing Surrogate Cohalan refused to admit the will to probate.

Alfred Duquet.

PARIS, May 21.—The death is announced of Alfred Duquet, the author. He wrote a number of works on historical and military subjects and contributed extensively to magazines. He was 74 years old, and was Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT W. WILCOX, husband of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, author, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home at Short Beach, Conn., from pneumonia, in his fifty-first year. He married Mrs. Wilcox in 1884, and for the last thirty years was a resident of New York City.

CLAYTON COLMAN HALL, founder of the Actuarial Society of America and regarded as one of the highest authorities in this country on insurance statistics, died in Baltimore, Md., yesterday. He was 68 years old.

ISRAEL KRAKOWER, a retired cloak and suit manufacturer, died on Saturday at the home of his son, Dr. T. B. Krakower, at 111 West 119th Street.

EDWIN H. GOTHBERG, founder of the manufacturing firm of the E. H. Gothberg Manufacturing Company of Jersey City, died on Saturday at his home, South Orange, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. MARY J. CLARK, widow of John F. Clark, formerly financial man for Lord & Taylor, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Mabie, in Hackensack, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. IDA WELLER, wife of Frederick Weller, Superintendent of the Hoboken Frog and Switch Company, was killed yesterday afternoon, when she fell from the second story of her home at 815 Charles Street, West Hoboken, N. J. She was in her fifty-third year.

ALFRED W. GIROUX, formerly a resident of the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn, died on May 18, in Colorado Springs, Col., in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. SOPHIE GUNTHEL, wife of Bernard Gunthel, a cutglass importer of this city, died on Saturday at her home in Sea Cliff, L. I., in her fifty-fifth year.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, a veteran of the civil war and a former Vice President of the Home Life Insurance Company, died on Friday at his home, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

JOHN TYMON, a retired farmer of Mendham, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his daughter there in his eighty-fourth year.

JAMES MARTIN, a business man of Newton, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

JOSEPH J. AMBROSE, a retired mail clerk and formerly Assistant Fire Chief of Morristown, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there.

JOHN KRAL, associated for many years with Nash & Co., florists of this city, died yesterday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his forty-second year.

ROBERT O. STEWART, for many years with the Security Trust Company and the Mutual Benefit and Insurance Company of this city, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

IN MEMORY OF SEA'S DEAD.

Floral Ship Sunk in the Hudson at Memorial Service.

Memorial services for soldiers and sailors of the United States who were buried at sea were held yesterday afternoon at the recreation pier, 129th Street and North River, by Ella Bixby Tent, No. 18, Daughters of the Veterans and the Naval Veterans of the Civil War. A miniature battleship of flowers was sunk in the middle of the Hudson River as a detail from the First Company, Coast Artillery, fired a military salute.

More than 5,000 people, including representatives of various organizations of veterans, boy scouts, and others, crowded the pier and listened to addresses by Maude E. Schmitt, President of the Ella Bixby Tent; Commodore Sherman Van Tassel, Post Commander of the National Association of Naval Veterans, and Franz Sigel, son of the late General Sigel. The Hebrew Orphans Asylum Band furnished the music. The military escort was the Signal Corps of the Junior American Guard, in command of Captain Charles F. White. Among the organizations who participated were the Monitor Association of Naval Veterans, Farragut Fleet, Sons of Veterans Reserved, Second Regiment of the Junior Order, United Order of American Mechanics, and the Twenty-sixth Battalion of Boy Scouts.

Rev. Edward Anderson.

QUINCY, Mass., May 21.—The Rev. Edward Anderson, known in Grand Army of the Republic circles as "the fighting parson," died tonight in his 83d year. He was an associate of John Brown, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as a private, rising to the rank of Colonel. Later he held pastorates in the Middle West. In 1887 he was Chaplain in Chief of the G. A. R., and held a similar position in the Loyal Legion of Ohio and of New York.

Mrs. Lucy Alexander, 105, Dies.

ROME, May 21.—Mrs. Lucy Alexander, widow of Francis Alexander, the artist, and mother of Francesca Alexander, the artist and author, died yesterday at her home in Florence, in her 106th year. She was born in Cambridge, Mass., and formerly lived in Boston. Mrs. Alexander had lived in Florence for many years. She gave pensions to forty families in reduced circumstances. Her estate is valued at about $5,000,000.

George Bates.

George Bates, for many years a member of the editorial staff of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, died yesterday at his home, 1,755 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. Born in Ireland, he came here in 1865 and, after being in business for a short time, became a writer on the old Evening Mail.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOLDBERG.—May 17, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg, a son.
GREENBAUM.—May 16, 300 West 109th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Greenbaum, a son.

Engaged

BRENNER—LYONS.—Rosalie Lyons to Isidore Brenner.
FUCHS—NEUSCHOTZ.—Fannie Neuschotz to Berthold Fuchs.
GOLDIN—SAVEL.—Hannah Savel to Dr. Louis Goldin.
HANDLER—FROMKES.—Mathilde Fromkes to Irving Handler.
LYONS—FURST.—Blanche Furst to Harry C. Lyons.
McCANN—FRASER.—Jennie Fraser to Daniel McCann.
MAER—LAPIDUS.—Beatrice Lapidus to Samuel W. Maer.
MARKS—METZLER.—Betty Metzler to Isaac Marks.
MAYER—RUMMELSBURG.—Rose Rummelsburg to Louis L. Mayer.
MENDEL—KELLER.—Maurine Keller to Herbert S. Mendel.
PREISICH—ROGERS.—Leona Rogers to Alois Preisich.
ROSE—KESSLER.—Lillian Kessler to Samuel E. Rose.
ROUTH—NEW.—Irma New to Robert Routh.
SANFT—ROSENBERG.—Helen Rosenberg to Joseph Sanft.
SCHIFF—BENJAMIN.—Florence S. Benjamin to Sam Schiff.
STURTZ—LEWIS.—Lulu Lewis to Alexander J. Sturtz
SUYDAM—JENNINGS.—Maud Jennings to Warren R. Suydam.
TAYLOR—NEW.—Blanche New to Harold Taylor.
WEIL—FREUND.—Rose Weil to Edward Freund.
WEISS—KRISTELLER.—Gladys Kristeller to Dr. Myron Weiss of Newark.
WOLFSHEIMER — GREENBERG. — Anna Greenberg to Sol Wolfsheimer.

Married.

PALMER—SMITH.—On May 20, at the Friends' Meeting House, New York City, Alph Gertrude, daughter of Charles H. Smith, to Edward T. Palmer.
RIDGWAY—FORBUSH.—On May 11, 1916, by the Rev. J. Clarence Jones, Mary Virginia Forbush to Leonard McPhail Ridgway.
COHEN — MINZESHEIMER. — May 17, Blanche Minzesheimer to Lawrence Cohen.
LORE—WEBBER.—May 16, Rose L. Webber to C. Truitt Lore.
SOLOMON — SCHWARTZ.—May 18, Ada Schwartz to Isadore Solomon.

Died.

ANTISDEL.—At New Brunswick, N. J., May 21, 1916, James F. Antisdel, aged 69 years. Funeral services from his late residence, Middlesex Av., Metuchen, N. J., on Wednesday, May 24, at 2:30 P. M. Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, and St. Louis papers please copy.
BALDWIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on May 20, 1916, William A., husband of the late Georgia Oakes Baldwin, in his 68th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 444 Broad St., on Monday, May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. Interment at Bloomfield Cemetery, Bloomfield.
BATES.—At his home, 1,655 West 9th St., Brooklyn, Sunday evening, May 21, George Bates, aged 81 years, after a long and lingering illness. Funeral notice later. London and Dublin papers please copy.
BERRY.—At Arlington, N. J., on May 20, 1916, John S. Berry, aged 75 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 334 Chestnut St., Arlington, N. J., on Monday, May 22, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at New York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J.
BUTLER.—Suddenly, at Pittsfield, Mass., May 20, 1916, Elliott Libbey Butler. Funeral services at his residence, 301 West 106th St., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood, at convenience of family.
COE.—On May 20, 1916, Pamelia J., widow of Thomas A. Funeral at Cold Spring, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon.
DAVIDSON.—George Walter, beloved son of John and Johanne Davidson, on May 20. Funeral services Monday evening, 8:30, at his late residence, 279 East 163d St. Funeral private.
FLINT.—On May 20, 1916, Elizabeth McMaster, widow of Austin Flint, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Funeral services on Monday, May 22, at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Ballston papers please copy.
FOSTER.—On May 19, 1916, Charles Foster, beloved son of Delia Dugan and George A. Foster. Funeral from his late residence, 161 East 86th St., on Monday, May 22, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Francis De Sales Church, East 96th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.
GIBBS.—Early Sunday morning, May 21, Sarah Barker Gibbs, widow of the late Edward N. Gibbs, in the 74th year of her age. The funeral services will be held at her home on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment at Norwich, Conn.
HOWE.—

GIANTS CLIMB INTO FIRST DIVISION BY BEATING CINCINNATI REDS

GIANTS' JUGGERNAUT LAYS REDS IN DUST

McGraw's Legion Prostrates Cincinnati and Leaps into the First Division.

ELEVEN VICTORIES IN ROW

Anderson's Shoots Mesmerize Herzog's Men, but Home Pitchers Fall Easy Prey to the Invaders.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—McGraw's Giants, triumphal invaders of the West, plunged into this city today with all the prestige and confidence that a record of ten consecutive victories can give. When they deployed in open formation at the ball grounds this afternoon they were in the second division of National League clubs. When they retired to well earned rest tonight they had joined the elect in the first division, by virtue of the eleventh straight victory, which had the appropriate score of 11 to 1.

Intent both on checking the sensational climb of his former mates toward the pennant, and on adding to his three straight victories garnered from the Braves last week, Herzog used three pitchers. But the Giants thrashed the offerings of Elmer Knetzer, the ex-Brave hurler, and then pounced upon Gene Dale and his curve ball with an even worse drubbing.

McGraw trusted, and rightfully so, to Fred Anderson, the ex-Fed. Anderson held the Rhinelanders to three scattered hits in the first six innings, and then let up a bit, as his team had amassed a safe lead. Two singles arrived for the first time in the seventh, one in the eighth, and two in the ninth, but the only Redleg to count was Tom Griffith by virtue of his circuit clout over Kauff's head in centre in the seventh.

An idea of the kind of ball Anderson served up to Herzog's tribe can be had from the fact that he caused no less than thirteen of them to ground to Fletcher, who got all but one of them. Kauff startled the populace in the fifth inning when, after getting on first through a free pass, he made a sensational steal of second.

Knetzer started the game in the box for the locals. Manager Herzog mussed things up for him at the start when he fumbled Burns's grounder. Dave Robertson came across with a triple that scored Burns. Doyle followed with another three-base drive and Robertson scored. Kauff went out on his grounder to Groh and Fletcher fanned. Merkle got a two-base drive to left, scoring Doyle, and McKechnie filed out. The game was laid away.

Knetzer got by safely in the second and third, and was taken out in favor of a pinch hitter. Dale opened the fourth, and, although he was very wild, no hits or runs were registered against him in the fourth, fifth, and sixth.

In the seventh the Giants again broke loose, and before they had been retired four more tallies were registered. After Robertson had struck out Fletcher singled through Dale. Kauff reached away out and tapped a wild pitch to left for three bases, scoring Doyle. Fletcher scored Benny with a single to left. Merkle singled and Fletcher took third. McKechnie scored Fletcher with a fly ball to centre. Merkle and McKechnie worked the double steal. On Anderson's out Merkle was nailed at the plate. McKechnie scored on Burns's grounder to Herzog.

McGraw's men made it sixteen hits by lining out six in the eighth, which were good for four more tallies. Robertson singled over second for a starter. Doyle got one to centre. On Kauff's tap to Herzog, Dave was thrown out at the plate. Kauff stole second. Fletcher's single to left scored Doyle and Kauff. Merkle, McKechnie, and Anderson singled, Fletcher and Merkle scoring the last two tallies of the day. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	0	3	0
Robtson,rf	5	1	2	0	0
Doolin,c	1	0	0	10	3
Doyle,2b	6	3	3	5	3
Kauff,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Fletcher,ss	5	2	3	2	12
Merkle,1b	5	2	2	13	0
McK'hie,3b	5	1	2	1	1
Raridon,c	1	0	1	1	0
Rousch,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Anderson,p	5	0	1	0	0
Total	43	11	16	27	17

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Neale,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Herzog,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	3	1
Killifer,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Wingo,c	4	0	2	8	1
Louden,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Dale,p	1	0	0	0	1
Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bFisher	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	1	8	27	13

a-Batted for Knetzer in third inning.
b-Batted for Dale in eighth inning.
Errors—Kauff, Merkle, Herzog. (2) Wingo.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	—11
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Merkle, Wingo. Three-base hits—Robertson, Doyle, Kauff. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Kauff. (2.) Merkle, McKechnie, Wingo. Double plays—Doyle to Merkle; Chase, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Knetzer, 5 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Dale, 11 hits, 7 runs in five innings; off Moseley, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Knetzer, 2; by Dale, 2; by Moseley, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

PHILLIES POUND LAVENDER.

Land on Cubs' Pitcher in Ninth and Win by 4 to 2.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Lavender weakened in the ninth inning and Philadelphia drove him from the mound and won the first game of the series here today by 4 to 2. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Dugey,2b	4	0	1	1	4
N'hoff,2b,3b	4	0	1	4	4
Stock,ss	4	0	0	0	5
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Cooper,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	0	14	0
Killifer,c	3	0	1	4	0
Rixey,p	2	0	1	0	2
aThird	1	0	0	0	0
Bender,p	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	31	4	7	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Schulte,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Flack,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Zimmer'n,3b	4	1	1	8	5
Saier,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Zelder,2b	2	0	0	4	2
Archer,c	2	0	0	6	1
Mulligan,ss	3	0	2	0	4
Lavender,p	3	0	0	0	4
bMcConnell,p	0	0	0	0	0
cZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	5	27	17

a-Batted for Rixey in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Zelder in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Stock, Zelder.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Killifer, Niehoff, Byrne, Mulligan. Three-base hit—Whitted. Home runs—Cravath, Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Niehoff, Dugey. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Zelder, Killifer, Bender. Double plays—Mulligan, Zelder, and Saier; Zimmerman and Saier; Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 1; off Lavender, 4; off McConnell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 3 hits, 1 run, in seven innings; off Bender, 2 hits, 1 run, in two innings; off Lavender, 6 hits, 2 runs, in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off McConnell, 1 hit, 2 runs, in one inning. Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by Rixey, 3; by Bender, 1; by McConnell, 1. Wild pitch—McConnell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

First game:									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	—7	8	1
Newark	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—4	10	4
Second game:									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1—6	10	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0—5	5	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	13	5	.854
Richmond	13	6	.684
Baltimore	13	7	.650
Providence	10	7	.588
Montreal	10	9	.526
Buffalo	6	13	.316
Rochester	6	13	.316
Toronto	4	14	.222

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; Columbus, 2.
Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 1.

Eastern League.

New London, 6; Bridgeport, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 11; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	21	11	.656
Washington	20	11	.645
New York	14	12	.538
Boston	14	15	.483
Detroit	13	17	.433
Chicago	13	18	.419
Philadelphia	12	17	.414
St. Louis	10	18	.357

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	15	9	.625
Philadelphia	16	11	.593
Boston	14	11	.560
New York	13	13	.500
Chicago	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	15	16	.455
St. Louis	14	18	.437
Pittsburgh	12	18	.400

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

TYLER DEFEATS CARDINALS.

Braves' Twirler Jolts St. Louis in Box and at Bat.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Tyler held St. Louis to two hits here today and scored two men with a double in the fifth inning, Boston winning the first game of the series by 2 to 0. None of the Cardinals got past second, and only twenty-nine batsmen faced Tyler. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maran'lle,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Evers,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Colling,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Kon'tchy,1b	3	1	2	15	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Compton,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gowdy,c	2	1	0	2	0
Tyler,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	32	2	5	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Smith,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Cerhan,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Bescher,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Beitel,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Wilson,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Butler,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Hornsby,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Miller,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Snyder,c	3	0	0	10	1
Ames,p	2	0	0	0	1
aGonsales	1	0	0	0	0
bLong	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	2	27	10

a-Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for J. Smith in the ninth inning.
Errors—J. C. Smith, Snyder.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
St Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Tyler. Three-base hit—Maranville. Stolen base—Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Hornsby. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Konetchy, (2.) Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 1; off Ames, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 2 hits, no runs, in nine innings; off Ames, 5 hits, 2 runs, in nine innings. Struck out—By Tyler, 2; by Ames, 10. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

JOHNSON IN SUPERB FORM.

Outpitches Cleveland Twirlers and Scores Winning Run.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Washington climbed within half a game of Cleveland today by defeating the Indians, 4 to 3. Johnson outpitched his rivals and also scored the winning run in the ninth on his double, Morgan's sacrifice, and Milan's single.

Washington got the first run on a pass, Wambsgans's error, which would have retired the side, and Judge's double. Two more came in the eighth on doubles by Judge, Shanks, and Ainsmith. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Milan,cf	4	1	1	7	0
Rondeau,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Judge,1b	4	1	2	7	1
Shanks,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Ainsmith,c	4	0	2	8	1
McBride,ss	4	0	0	3	0
Johnson,p	3	1	2	1	1
Total	35	4	9	27	7

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Turner,3b	4	0	1	1	5
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	10	2
Howard,2b	3	1	0	2	4
Wamb'ns,ss	3	0	0	3	2
O'Neill,c	3	1	0	4	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	1	1	2
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRoth	1	1	1	0	0
Total	32	3	6	27	15

a-Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
Errors—Wambsgans, Morgan.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Two-base hits—Smith, Coveleskie, Shanks, Roth, Judge, (2.) Ainsmith, Johnson. Stolen base—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Morgan, (2.) Double plays—McBride and Foster; Wambsgans, Howard, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; off Bagby, 2 hits, 1 run in 1 inning; off Johnson, 6 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Howard.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Johnson, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Chill.

Crescents Defeat N. Y. A. C. Nine.

The Crescent Athletic Club won the first of its series of baseball games with the New York Athletic Club yesterday at Travers Island, by a score of 6 to 3. The next game of the series will be played at Bay Ridge on Decoration Day. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Crescent A. C.	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	—6	10	2
New York A. C.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	6	2

Batteries—Connors and Butler; Hipple and Tichnich.

New York Times Juniors Win.

The New York Times Juniors played their first baseball game of the season yesterday, defeating the newly organized Lyrics, by the score of 8 to 7, at Jasper Oval.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 4.

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BRUSHES FURNISH SPEEDWAY SPORT

Fast Ones, in Excellent Fettle, Step at a Lively Gait in Many of the Heats.

Favored by ideal weather and a fast track, the trotters and pacers that participated in the fourth matinee of the Road Drivers' Association of New York on the Harlem Speedway yesterday made excellent time, and the thousands of persons who turned out to see the brushes were treated to some fine sport.

Clover Patch, a brown mare belonging to J. A. Murphey's Stable hung up the fastest time for the season in winning the first heat of the 1.03 pace. She also won the following heat, and the race, by a small margin. In the initial brush Clover Patch glided over the four furlongs in the fast time of 1 minute 1¼ seconds.

R. Jacob's bay gelding, Master McKerron, which has been winning consistently once more came through, winning both heats in the 1.05 pace as he pleased. The summaries:

1:11 Class.—Pacing.

Prince Heart, c. g., (W. Burns)	1	1
Sir Thomas, br. h., (A. J. Olpp)	2	2
Sky Ball, b. g., (J. F. O'Shea)	5	5
Kid Kelly, b. g., (J. Farley)	3	3
Bonnar, c. g., (W. Wilson)	4	4

Time—1:06½; 1:08.

1:13 Class.—Trotting.

Billy Barlow, c. g., (J. Gilmore)	1	1
Bessie Baron, br. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2
Lucy E., br. m., (A. Isaacs)	3	3

Time—1:06½; 1:08.

1:06 Class.—Trotting.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	1
The Trip, b. h., (L. Smith)	2	2

Time—1:05; 1:06.

1:07 Class.—Trotting.

Wood Olcott, br. h., (A. Issaeff)	3	1	1
El Vivello, b. g., (M. I. Aronson)	1	3	2
Kitty Oakland, br. m., (G. Gall)	2	2	3

Time—1:06½; 1:05; 1:04¾.

1:05 Class.—Trotting.

Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. A. Murphey.)
Against time—1:02.

1:15 Class.—Trotting.

Robert O., br. h., (J. O'Neil)	1	1
Estelle Cord, b. m., (J. R. Rice)	2	2

Time—1:17; 1:10.

1:11 Class.—Trotting.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	4	1
Hindenburg, br. g., (E. B. Muller)	4	1	3
Regents Ghost, (L. Smith)	3	2	2
Marion Toddington, c. m., (J. F. O'Shea)	2	3	4
Little Ella A., br. m., (A. Horn)	5	5	5

Time—1:08¾; 1:08; 1:07¾.

1:03 Class.—Facing.

Clover Patch, br. m., (J. A. Murphey)	1	1
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	2	2

Time—1:01¾; 1:07.

1:05 Class.—Facing.

Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	1	1	
Madame X, br. m., (C. C. Cramer)	2	3	2
The Manager, b. g., (F. F. Hill)	3	2	3

Time—1:03¾; 1:05.

1:00 Class.—Trotting.

Neil McLintock, g. g., (J. J. Morris)	1	4	1
Early Harvest, g. g., (C. J. Fendt)	3	1	2
Nightingale, b. m., (E. B. Muller)	2	2	3
Bright Metal, b. g., (J. J. Duffy)	4	3	4

Time—1:06; 1:05; 1:06.

THREE TITLES FOR GADDI.

Wins in 158, 175, and Heavyweight Divisions of Newark Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew Club of New York proved the sensation of the 250th Anniversary boxing tournament, which was concluded early this morning. For the first time in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union two championships were won in one evening, Gaddi taking both the 175-pound and heavyweight events, Friday night Gaddi won the 158-pound title. It was through his efforts that the St. Bartholomew Club won the point trophy with 15 points. The Pittsburgh A. A. was second with 8 points. Walter Kother, Paulist A. C. boy, won a title in the 135-pound class by defeating Reuben Katz of the Union Settlement Club in the second round. The summaries:

108-Pound Class.—Issy Wiesel, Tremont Club, Providence, R. I., defeated Tom McGuigan, St. Jerome C. C., New York, two rounds; bout stopped by referee.

135-Pound Class.—Walter Kother, Paulist A. C., New York, defeated Reuben Katz, Union Settlement Club, New York, two rounds; bout stopped by referee.

146-Pound Class.—Philip Couzza, Sportius A. C., Newark, defeated James H. Paul, New West Side A. C., New York, one round; bout stopped by referee.

Heavyweight.—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew Club, New York, defeated John Munz, People's Palace, Jersey City, three rounds; judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—William Morris, East Side House, New York, defeated Albert Thoma, National Turn Verein, Newark, three rounds; judges' decision.

115-Pound Class.—Wilbur Johnson, Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Penn., defeated David Astes, Christ Church House, New York, three rounds; judges' decision.

175-Pound Class.—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew Club, New York, defeated E. M. Schons, Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Penn., three rounds; judges' decision.

MINOR PUGILISTS TO SHOW.

Headliners Not Included in This Week's Boxing Program.

While there are no headliners of note on any of the boxing cards this week, many of the clubs have arranged bouts which should furnish much interest for boxing fans. There will be two cards of interest in Harlem tonight. At the Olympic A. C., Jimmy Duffy of the west side will be in the main bout against Young Otto of the east side. Jack Burt will also meet Joe Cassidy.

A freak sort of bill is arranged at the Harlem Sporting Club for tonight. According to the announcement, the State Athletic Commission has given permission for Benny Leonard to box two opponents three rounds each. On the same bill the two ten-round bouts will bring together Willie Astey and Battling Henry and also Allie Nack and Frankie Lippy. Still another bout will be between Jim Barry and Soldier Kerns.

The Pioneer Sporting Club on Thursday night will have as a main attraction Billy Bennett and Young Reilly. The Stadium's Wednesday night show has for a headliner Billy de Foe, a St. Paul bantamweight, and Artie McGovern of the west side.

There should be plenty of action at the Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night when Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight, will give "Vic" Moran, the New Orleans boxer, a chance to show his skill. Moran has been training at New Dorp with Ted Lewis, and is in better shape than he was for his previous bout here. Young Brown and Bobby Saunders are scheduled for the other ten-round bout on the same bill. Harry Pierce will meet Walter Mohr in the main bout at the Vanderbilt A. C. on Friday night. The bouts scheduled thus far this week are as follows:

MONDAY.
Olympic A. C.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Young Otto.
Harlem S. C.—Willie Astey vs. Battling Henry.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Leo Johnson vs. Young Hicks.

WEDNESDAY.
Stadium A. C.—Jack Sharkey vs. Jack Sayles, Billy De Foe vs. Artie McGovern.

THURSDAY.
Pioneer S. C.—Billy Bennett vs. Young Reilly.

FRIDAY.
Harlem S. C.—Phil Bloom vs. Vic Moran, Young Brown vs. Bobby Saunders.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Walter Mohr vs. Harry Pierce.
Rockaway S. C.—Frankie Daly vs. Nate Jackson.

Law and Order League Stops Game.

TROY, N. Y., May 21.—As a result of a protest filed by the law and order department of the New York State Law and Order League, the game this afternoon between the Troy and Wilkes-Barre State League teams was not played.

New York State League.

Albany, 9; Scranton, 0.
Binghamton, 7; Utica, 3.

Exhibition Games.

At Syracuse—New York Yankees, 5; Syracuse, 2.
At Detroit—Brooklyn, 5; Pfeiffers, 0.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Opening of the Racing Year.

The thoroughbred racing season around New York, which started last week at the course of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, promises to be the most successful since the revival of the sport in this State. While it is too early yet for the majority of high-class stake horses to be raced, the few already shown have demonstrated that they are likely to be contenders in any company when the season is further advanced.

That some of the older horses are not yet ready was seen in the running of the Kings County Handicap on Saturday, in which a representative field for this time of year went to the post. Roamer, the undisputed champion in the 4-year-old division in 1915, and who never looked better in his life, was defeated in a field which, in another month, he could probably beat easily. Roamer carried top weight, 133 pounds, a heavy impost for any thoroughbred in May, and particularly in his first race of the year.

One of the pleasing features of the season is the remarkable crop of 3-year-olds which will be seen at the Belmont Park meeting. This division is stronger than in many years. With such horses as George Smith, Star Hawk, Dominant, Thunderer, and other good ones entered for the important classics, racing is assured that will add further lustre to famous events long associated with the metropolitan turf.

While a few good 2-year-olds have been raced thus far, none of them really stand out, with the possible exception of the chestnut filly Wistful, from the stable of James Butler, and the bay colt Straightforward, owned by Richard T. Wilson. Both these youngsters have shown a fine turn of speed, but they are at present a long way from being Futurity prospects. As in the other age divisions, the best of the 2-year-olds have not yet been seen, and will not be uncovered before they go to the post in important events at Belmont Park.

With the programs made up of three and four selling races a day, the fields last week were composed chiefly of platers, which, while they may have afforded interesting racing, are not the class of horses which will be seen later. From the looks of the entries received each day, and with larger fields and better horses coming out all the time, the season of 1916 gives every indication of being a banner year for those interested in the thoroughbred.

Californians in Intercollegiates.

What will the Californians do in the intercollegiates at the Harvard Stadium on Friday and Saturday? Can Ted Meredith repeat in both the quarter and half mile events? By how much will Cornell's athletes win? These questions today are uppermost in the minds of followers of track athletics.

Splendid prospects are in sight for the intercollegiates this year. The fact that the entry is the biggest ever received for the titular competition alone compels interest in the sport of athletics, but there are numerous other reasons why there is such a decided interest in the games. Not in years has there been such a high-class entry. There will be a few college stars missing, but they will only few. Every college has one or more men who stand out in their specialties, and each is counting its favorite the winner.

The California boys, coming from the University of California and Leland Stanford, are practically unknown quantities. Observers are anxious to know just what factors the Far Western athletes will prove. Each of the California institutions has sent East a big team. Fred Murray of Leland Stanford is one of the greatest hurdlers ever seen in this country, and may well be a winner in one or both of the hurdle competitions, but outside of him the championship abilities of the other men are little known in the East. It is not likely that either the University of California or Leland Stanford authorities are sending athletes on a 3,000-mile journey unless they are fairly certain that they will have a big say in the championships.

Yet all the while Cornell men are serenely confident of the outcome. They have a team that looks much the best on paper, and they have faith in Jack Moakley. They await the outcome on Saturday without anxiety. Admirable competition can be looked for—possibly some world's records—and if the weather is anything like it was yesterday new marks are almost certain to be established.

Travis, the Perennial.

Twenty years ago, when Jerry Travers was a schoolboy, when Max Marston was playing marbles instead of golf, a man at that uncertain period of his life rather contemptuously termed middle age by irreverent youth began to practise the royal and ancient game of golf. He had the usual experiences of all beginners. He played into every pit on the course, his divot flew farther than his ball on his iron shots, and he discovered twenty-seven ways of missing short putts. He had, however, several qualities which most golfers lack. He was possessed of a natural deftness of touch, an unerring eye, a fighting heart, and a dogged persistency that carried him through years of reversals to the highest national and international honors in golf. This man, Walter J. Travis, was the only American ever to win the amateur championship of Great Britain.

Awkward off the tee, and short through the green, with the strength of his youth vanished before he first took a driver in his hand, Travis has time and again defeated the stalwart combination of youth and skill by the magic of his mashie and the perfection of his putting. When the high wind and the cold weather chilled the hearts and marred the strokes of the younger golfers in the qualifying round of the Garden City invitation tournament last Thursday, the veteran of the links kept to the straight and narrow pathway that leads from tee to green, and returned the lowest card in a field of nearly one hundred and thirty golfers which contained many of the best players in the country.

Youth must be served, it is true, but for a man of the Travis calibre there is always a reserved seat at the guest table, and when he helps himself to some particular dainty at the expense of the youngsters, as he did last week, there is more than a passing satisfaction among the golfing enthusiasts of the passing generation. To such men, Walter J. Travis is more than a past master—he is an institution, and it is sad thing to see institutions crumble into dust. Off the tee and through the fairway, he is not graceful to the eye, but to the green and on the green his action is a thing of beauty, and, judging from the continuity of his success, it bids fair to be a joy forever.

The Light Harness Entente.

The understanding reached by the National Trotting Association, the American Trotting Association, and the American Trotting Registrar Association will be a source of gratification to those who have at heart the best interests of light harness racing. Not the least of the beneficial results will be a joint Year Book, in the publication of which the three bodies will each take active interest, and which will be in effect a complete year's history of light harness trotting turf, containing all racing and stud records.

The lack of some such authoritative and comprehensive manual as this has resulted in dire confusion in the past, and, save for extreme care in supervision of the sport, conditions would have been far worse. The absence of authentic data covering all tracks has afforded a wide and tempting portal for the entrance of the unscrupulous "ringers" and other offenders against turf laws and ethics.

A case in point came to light the other day when a Middle Western owner and breeder of fancy-gaited animals was expelled from the N. T. A. for a wily and peculiarly vicious species of chicanery. Wishing to enhance the repute of a stallion in his possession as a source of speed strains and thereby to increase its commercial value and that of its progeny, he started one of the latter, possessing a good turn of speed, on different tracks, under different names and with different ages assigned. By these tactics he presently had records of fine performances for, ostensibly, several of the get of his stallion. This is only one of the many forms of corruption against which light harness authorities must be constantly on the alert, and in the suppression of which the new bond of union among them will be an effective weapon.

Return of Bicycling.

Bicycling is again attaining prominence in the world of sport. Devotees of this splendid game have watched with enthusiasm the renewed activity this Spring. There have been several road races which in numbers of competitors equaled many events in the halcyon days of the sport. They have seen 200 men at a time pedal to win, and, better yet, they know that brighter days are in store for bicyclists during the remainder of the year. The revival of the Irvington-to-Millburn race, which will become a reality this Summer, means that bicycling is once again on the ascent.

And that is as it should be. There is no more entertaining amusement than a trip through the country on a bicycle. It is fine exercise, and invigorating. It requires skill, and sometimes requires nerve, to ride a bike. There are occasional hardships, too, but the returns in good health are well worth the inconveniences one must expect.

Play had been in progress for half an hour yesterday when Shanbort, taking a centre from N. Agar on the right, headed into the Continentals' net and tallied the point which gained the victory.

Scores of other games:

At Harlem Field—I. R. T. Strollers, 3; St. Georges, 1.

At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 3; Columbia Oval, 0.

The Soccer Championship.

For the second successive season that remarkable aggregation of soccer players, the Bethlehem Steel eleven, has won the championship of the United States Foothall Association and the emblematic National Challenge Cup. That soccer interest is increasing and that it waxes in some regions and upon some occasions into ardor is demonstrated by the fact that crowds like 9,000 people commissed in the field at Pawtucket, R. I., to watch the crucial game between the titleholders and the Fall River Rovers.

The single goal which gave the championship again to Bethlehem—clouded though its origin was by the penalty which made it possible—was won only after the hardest kind of a fight, literally speaking. The spectacle came nearer to that of twenty-two gladiators turned loose in an arena with instructions to use all of nature's weapons upon each other than any other contest of this sweltering month. The spirit even pervaded the onlookers to such an extent that, partisans chiefly of the losing team, they swarmed upon the field at the close and made life particularly miserable for the referee, whom they accused of having favored the winners. But such unpleasant episodes being dispensed, however, it was a thrilling game. Bethlehem had unexpectedly met pretty nearly, if not quite, its equal, and seemed somewhat nonplussed for a time, switching from the habitual short passing game to the less spectacular long passes and apparently taking the scoring part. Still, the victory was deserved, especially as in the rough play and fouling that marred the contest the champions were less culpable than their rivals.

Soccer strength is growing markedly with the introduction each season of skilled youngsters, and Bethlehem can hardly count for another season upon its unb

KEEN TITLE PLAY IN MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Bjurstedt and T. R. Pell Beat Mrs. Weaver and C. M. Bull, Jr., in Close Match.

NORWEGIAN HAS OFF DAY

Fails to Play at Anything Like Her Normal Standard and Match Is Carried to Three Sets.

The women's metropolitan tennis tournament came to a close yesterday afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills with the playing of the final round of the mixed doubles. In this the victory rested with Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Theodore R. Pell, who scored a victory over Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., in a three-set match at 10—12, 6—4, 6—4. Just prior to the playing of the final round Miss Bjurstedt and Pell won their semi-final round match, defeating Mrs. R. A. Pope and Hugh Tallant at 6—2, 6—2.

Both Bull and Pell were erratic in their playing. Bull in the early games of the opening set seemed possessed of a desire to drive the ball for a service point, and when he was serving there were a number of double faults called against him. He steadied later, however, and did some excellent work both in the deep court and at the net, while his service, which had been principally at fault, became more reliable. Mrs. Weaver played a remarkably strong game at the net. Close up to the barrier she placed and smashed for aces on many occasions, her work reminding one of the ability of the men players in the same position.

It was another off day for Miss Bjurstedt, but Pell's work redeemed hers. She played poorly at the net, her volleying being weak and inaccurate, but from deep court she placed some good strokes.

There was a crispness of action in the play of Mrs. Weaver and Bull in the first set. Though they were placed at an early disadvantage with the score 5—2 against them, they rallied and finally captured the set at 12—10. There were several deuce games in the course of this set, but they were as nothing compared to the exciting play of the second set. Mrs. Weaver and Miss Bjurstedt were determined to try conclusions and frequently the duel for the point was confined to the women players. The brilliancy of Pell many times gave decisive point to his side and Mrs. Weaver and Bull were beaten by a score of 6—4.

They made a determined effort to rally in the third set, but though they were able to lead at 3-2, they could not maintain the pace and Miss Bjurstedt and Pell took the decisive point at 6—4. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Miss Bjurstedt and T. R. Pell—
2 4 4 5 2 7 4 2 2 2 1 4 6 0 4 2 1 4 0 4 2 4—10

Mrs. Weaver and C. M. Bull, Jr.—
4 2 2 3 4 5 2 4 4 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 0 4 6—12

SECOND SET.

Miss Bjurstedt and T. R. Pell—
6 4 4 2 4 1 4 9 4—6

Mrs. Weaver and C. M. Bull, Jr.—
5 3 4 6 4 2 4 1 7 1—4

THIRD SET.

Miss Bjurstedt and T. R. Pell—
0 4 4 1 2 4 4 9 3 4—6

Mrs. Weaver and C. M. Bull, Jr.—
4 6 0 4 4 0 2 7 5 1—4

BASSFORD WINS ON COURT.

He and Chambers Reach Fourth Round in Bronx Tennis Tourney.

Two of the contestants in the tennis tournament to decide the Bronx County tennis championship reached the fourth round of the event in the play on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday. Abraham Bassford, Jr., came through the fourth round in the upper half of the draw by defeating S. McAlister at 6—1, 6—1, and in the lower half Charles Chambers won a corresponding bracket by scoring a victory over W. H. Brown, Jr., at 6—0, 6—2. Chambers played two matches, defeating C. S. Chisholm in the first at 6—1, 6—2. Elliott Binzen had an easy match in the third round when he defeated F. Oliver, at 6—1, 6—0.

None of the leading players in the tournament met with difficulties. James S. O'Neale defeated G. W. Allen at 6—2, 6—2, without having to show any of the best points of his game. Allan Behr also won a second round match, but he was rather hard pressed by R. B. Raymond, even though he won in straight sets at 6—4, 7—5. The summaries:

Bronx County Championship Singles—First Round.—C. W. Allen won from J. H. Steinkampf by default; R. L. Baggs defeated H. Fitzpatrick, 6—2, 6—4; A. R. Salembier defeated H. Forster, 6—2, 6—4; F. Oliver defeated F. P. Adams, 6—3, 6—2; E. Binyen defeated C. H. Sparks, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round.—S. McAlister defeated G. G. Brinkerhoff, 7—5, 6—1; H. S. Morgan defeated Dr. W. Krugler, 6—1, 6—2; Allan Behr defeated R. B. Raymond, 6—4, 7—5; James W. O'Neale defeated C. W. Allen, 6—2, 6—2; R. L. Boggs won from Norman Johnson by default; Ingo Hartman defeated A. R. Salembier, 6—1, 6—2; F. Oliver defeated A. Bassford, 6—2, 6—3; E. Binzen won from A. M. Lovibond by default; C. Nolan won from A. R. Ingersoll by default; H. Schreiner won from A. C. Lord by default; W. L. Tennant won from B. Kenchen by default; E. W. Peaslee won from E. Sanger by default; E. Behr won from E. H. Forter by default.

Third Round.—S. McAlister defeated A. Iler, 6—0, 6—0; W. Botsford defeated E. W. Stair, 6—3, 6—3; E. Binzen defeated F. Oliver, 6—1, 6—4; W. H. Brown, Jr., won from E. W. Peaslee by default; C. C. Chambers defeated C. S. Chisholm, 6—1, 6—2.

Fourth Round.—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated S. McAlister, 6—1, 6—1; C. C. Chambers defeated W. H. Brown, Jr., 6—0, 6—2.

O'NEALE ON WINNING TEAM.

He and Steinkampf Beat Washburn and Phillips on Harlem Court.

In the final round of the doubles event of the Harlem Tennis Club open tournament, which was played yesterday, James S. O'Neale and Harry Steinkampf defeated Watson M. Washburn and Benjamin Phillips. The match was comparatively easy for O'Neale and Steinkampf, who won in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

O'Neale played a hard driving game, and his efforts were ably seconded by the exceptionally good work of Steinkampf at the net. Though Washburn and Phillips played well at times, they were not nearly as steady as their opponents.

CHURCH AND MATHEY WIN.

Capture Tuxedo Trophies in Tennis Doubles Round Robin.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 21.—C. M. Church and Dean Mathey, the Princeton pair, went through the annual lawn tennis doubles round robin, which has been in progress on the Tuxedo Club courts for the past three days, without losing a match, and thereby won the Tuxedo trophies given annually by the Tuxedo Club for this event. G. L. Wrenn and C. F. Watson, Jr., went through without winning a match.

The Princeton players were invincible against Niles and Dabney today. The smashing strokes of Church were particularly affective. The score was 6—3, 6—2.

The first match of the day was won by Pell and Inman, who defeated Wrenn and Watson at 2—6, 7—5, 6—1. Then Niles and Dabney tackled Whitman and Parker, the latter winning by a score of 5—7, 6—3, 7—5. Whitman and Parker took the court again and defeated Wrenn and Watson at 11—9, 6—3.

BOYS WILL TEE UP TODAY.

Eastern Interscholastics Begin at Apawamis This Morning.

The eighth annual Eastern interscholastic golf championship tournament will begin this morning at Apawamis with a qualifying round of eighteen holes, sixteen to qualify. The first round of match play will be contested this afternoon. The team championship will be decided by the scores made by the individuals in the qualifying round. The second and third rounds of match play will be staged tomorrow, and the final round will be played at thirty-six holes on Wednesday. A gold medal will go to the winner of the championship, a silver medal to the runnerup, and a gold medal will be awarded for the low score in the qualifying round.

Thomas Worden Hunter, President of the E. I. G. A., has announced that, for the first time since the event was inaugurated, high schools as well as preparatory schools are eligible to enter golfers in the contest, as teams and as individuals. Filmore K. Robeson, former North and South amateur champion; Philip V. G. Carter, present holder of that title, and Max Marston, New Jersey State champion, are three former schoolboy stars who won the championship for Pawling School. This season Lawrenceville appears to have the strongest team, with Worden Hunter, Simpson Dean, and Jack Hunter the leading contestants for individual honors.

This week is overloaded with golf competition. The women of the metropolitan district will continue their team matches in Westchester, New Jersey, and Long Island. The New Jersey women are to play today and Thursday, and the other divisions on Wednesday. Beginning today, the Philadelphia women will fight out their championship through the week at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, and, as the national champion and other leaders of the women's golfing contingent live in that district, the contest is sure to be of a high order.

Many local golf associations will hold their semi-annual tournaments on local links this week. The paper trade golfers are to meet at Hackensack tomorrow, Wednesday, and the Real Estate Board golfers will play at Bronx County all day tomorrow.

The Spring tournament of the Eastern Trade Golf Association will be held tomorrow at Siwanoy and the City Club will hold its annual thirty-six hole medal play competition at the Ardsley Club on Thursday.

Saturday is to see the beginning of the annual Tuxedo invitation tournament, which attracts the best golfers of the metropolitan district. The tournament pauses over Sunday and continues next week, ending on Memorial Day. The stay-at-homes will have a treat on Saturday in the four-ball match at Cranford between the home club pair, Marston and Wild, and Phil Carter and Jerry Travers. On the following day Kirkby and Carter will try to duplicate their recent victory over Travers and Marston at Hackensack. The scene of Sunday's battle will be the Englewood course.

The Boston women will settle their championship, while the Philadelphia women are working on the same problem this week. The women of the Hub district will play over the famous Brookline course in their title event.

NOTED GOLF PROS MEET.

George Low and Patrick Doyle Defeat M. Smith and H. Dunn.

A professional four-ball golf match which included three former holders of the metropolitan championship was played at the Dyker Meadow course yesterday. George Low of Baltusrol was paired with Patrick Doyle, twice runner up for the Irish championship, and defeated Macdonald Smith and Harry Dunn, the latter the Dyker Meadow professional, 4 up and 2 to play, in a thirty-six-hole competition. Low also won a prize for the best thirty-six-hole score. His total was 151, as compared with 153 for Doyle, 157 for Smith, and 165 for Dunn.

VAIL OFFERS LATE ENTRY.

He and De Palma Want to Race Cars at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Ira Vail has wired the Indianapolis Motor Speedway for permission to enter his car in the sixth annual International Sweepstakes race there on May 30. He is the second aspirant who has sought admission since the entry list closed with thirty entries. Only thirty cars will be allowed to start, the thirty showing the greatest speed in the elimination trials. Ralph De Palma is the other driver seeking admission.

It is explained that the only way these two may get in is after a vote of all the other entrants, and if all vote yes they will be admitted. This vote is not taken from drivers, but from the individuals or companies entering the cars. Oldfield still stands pat, saying he will not vote to admit any one.

SPRING PRACTICE AIDS YALE.

Coaches Expect Increased Gridiron Strength in Coming Season.

Spring football practice at Yale, just closed, has impressed the expert observers at New Haven as highly successful and as promising gratifying returns in the way of increased strength on the gridiron next Autumn. The Captain of the eleven, C. R. Black, expresses himself on the subject as follows in The Yale Daily News:

"Spring football practice, which ended last week, was the most successful workout of that sort that has ever been held at Yale. There were from 50 to 75 men out every day and the spirit of these men was excellent. They wanted to learn, and those are the men we need; not the ones who think they know it all, but those who are willing to learn. Two things were brought out clearly in the Spring work: first, the men were shown what a great part fundamentals play and how they could use these points in scrimmage; secondly and most important, it was clearly brought out that we are out for business, that football is a cold-blooded proposition and will be rated as such next Fall.

"The first two weeks of practice were taken up with fundamentals and every detail was clearly pointed out to the men in individual instruction. The last two days of scrimmage did not amount to much, but it could be seen that the men had learned a great deal and were thinking about it. Papers were given out to both the backs and the line-men containing exercises which they must do all during the Summer. A lot of work was required in getting out these exercises and every man ought to do them seriously each day. Everybody must come back next Fall in good condition and be able to give everything they've got to make a winning team."

The Spring practice this season has been the hardest and most vigorous in many years. Practice lasted for nearly three weeks and from 50 to 75 men turned out every day. From four to five coaches were on hand all the time so that the men could have individual instruction.

Head Coach T. A. D. Jones, 1908 S., directed the work of the squad and was assisted by Dr. W. T. Bull, '88 S.; Dr. A. E. Brides, ex-1909 M.S.; C. F. Alcott, 1908 S., and H. A. Marting, 1914, and M. F. Sweeney. Besides the regular staff of coaches, the following graduates returned for one day or more and helped to drill the men; T. Lilley, 1910 S.; G. Hutchinson, 1906 S.; J. W. Field, 1911, and Walter Camp, '80. LeGore, Waite, Braden, Wiser, and Neville did the kicking and were coached by Dr. Bull.

Miss Bernhard and Goldman Win.

Miss Helen Bernhard and M. Goldman won the mixed doubles tournament at the North Shore Country Club at Glenhead, L. I., yesterday afternoon by defeating Miss Elsa Kahn and Hamilton Adler in a three-set match at 6—4, 10—12, 6—1.

WAR SPURS NATIONS FOR WORLD TRADE

Trend of Commerce Shows That Competition Is Growing Keener Every Day.

SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD

Men Carefully Trained by Corporations to Expand Their Foreign Business.

One of the striking results of the European war is going to be a new competition among the civilized nations of the world for both domestic and foreign business, which will be based on more scientific methods of production, in the opinion of the National City Bank. Europe is already getting ready to systematize the use of industrial training and practical science all through manufacturing and trade, and a movement is starting in the United States toward the mobilization of trained minds for commercial preparedness.

"It is of interest to see where we in America stand in relation to this important world-wide movement for efficiency and national prosperity through organized development from the top to the bottom of the nation's producing forces," says The Americas in the leading editorial of its forthcoming number.

"We have been in a notable speeding-up period. Our progress has been a bit uneven, because in one important part of the program we have made next to none at all. We have not yet adopted an American system of common-school education such as to bring American boys into our industrial system as beginners as well prepared to do for themselves and for their employers as the boys of the future will be able to do.

"But beyond this neglect of opportunity as a nation in our political management of economic affairs American business enterprise is providing facilities that we need not be ashamed of, but of which the whole business community does not take full advantage. Business enterprise is developing every day new organized ways of putting brains into every phase of business. As a nation we do not lack facilities for putting the maximum of brains into national industry and trade so much as organization for putting to good use the facilities we have.

"Our national weak point is in lack of facilities for the preliminary training of those who are to become the skilled workers in the ranks. A very large and productively important part of the people of the country are certain to devote their whole lives to manual work in business. This part of the people would be more prosperous and successful if our school systems all over the country recognized the fact and trained boys and girls for the development of technical skill as workmen and efficient managers of homes. In some parts of the country a splendid beginning is making in this very thing, but not in the parts where the big manufacturing is conducted. There the few excellent schools are hardly counted in the big average.

"The experiences of wartime have shown that the capital a number of our corporations began spending a few years ago in the current notable development of industrial research was very well invested. Our rubber and electrical companies would have been badly crippled for want of certain materials had it not been for the laboratories, which found how to manufacture some and substitute for others in economical ways, and a few of which were able to organize quickly the manufacture in quantity of intermediates formerly purchased abroad.

"Before the war, in fact, this kind of thinking, done on a large scale, was of proportions to fire the imagination. We had laboratories employing hundreds of men and formally incorporated carrying on the experimentation of independent inventors. The research work of some of our corporations are as extensive as whole factories. It is not extraordinary to spend a million a year upon their work. They carry on persistent experimentation for the improvement of materials and to find how to cheapen production."

The United States has just begun to enter into extensive direct international banking relationships, and the foreign commerce is expanding so rapidly that the supply of men trained by experience is entirely inadequate. The training required calls for broader education in the schools and colleges, supplemented by instruction at successful banks or business houses. The present system of commercial apprenticeship is expected to turn out enthusiastic, trained young men, who have specialized in the science of business and prepared themselves for responsible positions in the executive management of national and international affairs.

HAVE PLAYED 107 GAMES.

Williams-Amherst Baseball Rivalry Grows Keener Each Year.

AMHERST, Mass., May 21.—According to recently compiled records, Thursday's game at Amherst was the 107th game in the long series of Amherst-Williams contests which have continued with few interruptions since 1859, when the first intercollegiate baseball game was held between these two colleges at Pittsfield, Mass. That game was played under the old "Massachusetts" rules—no gloves were used, the ball was pitched underhand, only one out was necessary to retire the side, and a foul, if uncaught, was as good as a hit. The contest lasted four hours and Amherst was victorious by a score of 73-32. For the greater part of this time Hyde, the Amherst pitcher, threw the ball over the plate with such speed and precision that it is not to be wondered at that the Williams players suspected that the town blacksmith had been hired for the game, perhaps the first of the many charges of professionalism that have been so numerous in amateur sport circles in recent years.

Nine more contests were played by the two rivals between this first game and 1885, and Amherst was victorious in every one. The tide soon turned, however, and Williams won the majority of the games in the late eighties and nineties. Since 1900, however, Amherst has again come to the fore, and the present standing in this, the oldest series of college games is: Amherst, 57; Williams, 50. Whether this is entirely accurate, however, is not surely established. For example, the record of the second game played in 1860 was unearthed from an old book in the Amherst College library only a few days ago.

NOTES FOR ATHLETES.

Roy F. Morse, junior national 100-yard title holder, and 220-yard national senior champion, is now without a club. Morse is unable to represent the Millrose A. A., but it is expected that he will again become a member of the Irish-American Athletic Club.

Westmore Willcox, the Brooklyn athlete who is Harvard's best bet in the quarter mile, will probably be a starter against Ted Meredith in the 440-yard record trial, which will be one of the athletic features in connection with the American Liberty Day celebration at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway June 4.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week. 3d floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits, coats. Call all week, rear elevator, fourth floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing large orders on snappy white dresses. Been & Fried, 81 West 21st St.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Wanted, any quantity, for spot cash. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

SUITS AND COATS of better grade at closing prices. A. Schwartz & Co., 20-28 West 33d.

SUITS AND DRESSES.—Silk and cloth suits and silk dresses; jobs. Apply at office with samples or phone Madison 4753. Kline, 95 Madison Av.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOOLENS.—Will buy for cash pile fabrics, woolens and worsteds. Heyman Cohen & Sons, 48 West 21st. Gram. 3050.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 436 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS, 500, for immediate delivery; taffetas, gabardines, poplins, black, navys, &c.; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 33.

COATS AND SUITS, desirable lots, to close out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

CORDUROY, Jullliards, Style 613; white, copen, and rose; 62½c net cash. Z 217 Times Annex.

CORDUROY.—Wimpfheimers, "75c-36"; all colors; 60c. Lipman & Biener, 15 East 26th.

COTTON DRESSES for immediate delivery; very reasonable. Modern Costume, 28 East 22d St.

DRESSES, Jersey silks, sport dresses; clever, catchy styles. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square. 8847 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES, NET.—800 for immediate delivery. Frances Dress, 132 West 21st.

DYESTUFFS for sale; extensive line large and small quantities; also some chemicals for leather, cotton, woolen, silks, paper, &c. New York office, 43 Leonard St.; 'phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

LINEN.—36 and 45 inch French and Ramie linen for sale; all shades. Phone Madison Square 7427.

NETS.—White, 30-31 hole, 40c. Chelsea 6408.

SATEENS AND CAMBRICS for sale, all 36-inch goods, some mercerized light blue, tan, pinks, and blacks, suitable for linings and other purposes. New York office, 43 Leonard St.; 'phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SHOES.—Jobs in shoes for out-of-town and export trade. Kirsh, 9 Lispenard St.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Immediate delivery. Greeley 3906. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Job, mostly black and blue. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—100 better-grade suits, $6.50. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobs of assorted colors of poplins, gaberdines and checks. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

SWEATER YARNS for sale; about 3,200 pounds oxford and about 1,800 pounds maroon wool spun merino yarn on cones; also various other lots, mostly sweater yarns; also pearl sweater buttons. New York office, 43 Leonard St.; 'phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

VOILE.—100 pieces flowered for sale. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

VOILES.—All wool, black, 130 pieces, 54-inch; 65 pieces, 42-inch. N 164 Times.

WASH DRESSES, white and colored, to close. Delches, 43 West 24th St.

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BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2390 Franklin.

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ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; A. H. Bernard, domestics; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—I. Fine & Co.; J. Fine, notions; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Feetley, housefurnishing goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; E. A. Brown, representing; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. Dreyfuss & Sons; I. Heilbroner, furnishing goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; J. A. Keogh, men's clothing; basement; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Adler Co.; M. Abrams, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way; Room 424.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hoviand, pile fabric coats; 366 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. A. Hall, housefurnishing goods; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; J. Rosenthal, Fall suits, dresses, skirts; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; A. Harris, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, waists; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. J. Rosenthal, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries, ribbons, umbrellas; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. B. Shoninger, stationery, leather goods; Miss Bergh, costumes; 241 Worth.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Andres Co.; Miss Sherer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; H. Hunter, domestics; V. E. Heywood, dress goods, silks; 1,270 B'way.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, flannels, blankets; A. H. Munger, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; L. W. Howland, jewelry, silver novelties; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. J. Crowley, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; C. M. Hecker, representing; 215 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. L. McCarthy, housefurn. goods; 18 W. 25th.
MARION, Ind.—Boston Big Store; Mr. Kinnear, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheim, millinery; 640 Broadway.
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Montes & Co.; L. Montes, women's wearing apparel, novelty goods; Room 806, 377 Broadway.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, jobs; 231 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ladies' garments; 148 W. 23d; Somerset.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; R. B. Epps, dress goods, silks; Gregorian.
PETOSKY, Mich.—S. Rosenthal & Son; A. Rosenthal, jobs, mixture, auto coats; 308 5th Av.; Room 910.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mrs. Ridley, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA — Kramer, Waldman & Fastman; H. E. Waldman, carpets; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Rose Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—K. Solomon & Co.; I. H. Israel, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Knickerbocker.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibbons, waists; Miss S. Goodman, representing; 1,261 B'way.
READING, Penn.—Home Store; Mr. Moyer, jobs, coats; 72 Madison Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; J. S. Allen, boys' clothing; F. J. Harper, rugs, furniture, art goods; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
ST. LOUIS—Kuriander Bros. Co.; S. Kurlander, piece goods; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; W. Eiseman, fancy silks, woolens, trimmings; 2 W. 35th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kopelowitz & Co.; J. E. Kopelowitz, Fall coats, suits, skirts; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—M. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Fall suits; 1,204 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, basement, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss R. McCloskey, waists, sweaters; 476 4th Av.; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bros. D. G. Co.; C. M. Steiman, sweater coats, jersey sweaters, fancy knit goods; 874 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; J. G. Willner, infants', children's Fall coats; 1,261 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; F. G. Metzger, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.
TOLEDO, Ohio—The Moyer Co.; Mr. Moyer, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; Miss M. Mercer, waists; 1,170 B'way.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. A. Milner Co.; Miss M. Rooke, infants', children's wear, muslin underwear, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, ladies' wash silk dresses, suits; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss R. Isaacs, laces, neckwear; Felix Kohn, china, housefurn, goods; 43 W. 23d.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; J. E. Osborne, notions, hosiery, ribbons, laces; 43 Leonard.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—The Hub; J. Hirshowitz, clothing; Breslin.
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Sun rises..4:33|Sun sets..7:12|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:46	12:09	5:46	5:30
Governors Island	12:10	12:00	6:11	6:24
Hell Gate	1:26	2:16	7:52	8:05

Arrived—Sunday, May 21.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, May 18.
SS Cairnhill, Havre, May 5.
SS Arpillo, Barcelona, April 27.
SS Edith, San Juan, May 16.
SS Menelaos, Piraeus, April 13.
SS Stephano, Halifax, May 19.
SS Plutarch, Liverpool, May 5.
SS Cheviot Range, Liverpool, May 2.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, May 15.
SS Marie di Giorgio, Jamaica, May 14.
SS Gulflight, Port Arthur, May 12.
SS Storfjeld, Oran, May 14.
SS Vestnorge, Kingston, May 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	May 14
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	May 14
Tongrier	Havre	April 29
Dicto	Seville	May 3
W. J. Radcliffe	Gibraltar	May 3
Clematis	Shields	May 5
Santiago	Cienfuegos	May 13
Lucerio	St. Nazaire	May 5
Alsace	Havre	May 5
Constable Hook	Swansea	May 5
Huelva	Liverpool	May 5
Mexico	Havana	May 13
Arapahoe	San Juan	May 19
Calamares	Havana	May 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 19
Alaunia	London	May 19
Antilope	Huelva	May 3
Orion	Naples	May 4

DUE TOMORROW.

†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	May 13
Wells City	Bristol	May 8

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If you are in the market for conservative investments, we shall be glad to send you our list of current offerings, which comprise—

Public Utility Bonds
Guaranteed Terminal Bonds
Gov't and Municipal Bonds
Investment Stocks

We look with particular favor upon the various issues mentioned in the list, since they rest upon well established properties, or have back of them the taxing power of substantial communities.

Send for List No. 1567,
"Current Investment Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Province of
Alberta
5% Gold Bonds
Due 1st May, 1926

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York

Net Debt, $18,761,634
Assets . . $124,008,635

These bonds are a direct and primary obligation of the Province of Alberta and are payable from its general revenues

To yield 5.30%
Write for Circular A-16

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St. New York
Toronto Montreal London

Sound Notes and Bonds
Yielding 4.90% to 6%

NOTES	To yield about
Pacific Lt. & Power Corp. Coll. Trust 6's, 1917	4.90%
United Lt. & Railways Co. 6's, 1920	5.62%
BONDS	
San Joaquin Lt. & Pr. Corp. 1st & Refd. 6's, 1950	5.87%
Amer. Public Service Co. 1st Lien 6's, 1942	5.93%
Arkansaw Water Co. 1st 6's, 1930	6.00%

Particulars upon request for Circular AC-15

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

$500,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Prior Lien 3½s
Due July 1, 1925

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and other States.

Price to yield 4.45%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

All of the gain made in the general level of prices on the Stock Exchange last week was due to improvement in the railroad list There were individual industrial issues which made progress, but this group, as a whole, just about held its own, while the railroads were moving forward with a vigor which they had not shown in a very long time. This was by far the most noteworthy feature of the trading and the phase of the market which most naturally commends itself to discussion.

There are two general aspects from which this movement may be considered —first, in respect to the factors bearing particularly upon the business of the railways, and, secondly, in respect to the general considerations which at this time fostered the turning of increased attention to this group of stocks. A good many people in Wall Street believed that the rise in the railway shares last week was not an altogether spontaneous manifestation of public interest. As a matter of fact, the activity and strength were imparted to these shares from within Wall Street rather than from without it. The part which the public played was rather in the way of refraining from any heavy selling, looking on with kindly interest upon a market development which differentiated last week's trading from that of all other recent weeks. The fact remains, however, that the railroads were both active and strong, and it is necessary even on the assumption that the movement was due entirely to Wall Street effort to account for the success of the operation. It had been essayed on several previous occasions without bringing the desired results.

In explanation of last week's market we have, therefore, to account both for the motive which prompted the renewed attention given to railways and to analyze the conditions which favored the movement. Reading was by far the most conspicuous stock in the list, owing to its extraordinary rise, but its course, though more pronounced, was typical of the railroad group as a whole. In casting about for the motives which prompted enlarged operations in the railways, and which accounted for the effort to advance their prices, we find in the first place the ever-present wish of traders and market operators to bring about swings in prices for the sake of the profit to be made through fluctuating values. That, however, is far from being a sufficient explanation for what happened last week, for that desire was present in all other weeks, in most of which the railroads took no such prominent place. A more specific motive probably lay in the desire to facilitate the liquidation of railroad issues, which this market is still being called upon to absorb from abroad. Another motive was found in the help which the rise in the prices of railroad stocks would give to railroad reorganizations under way and to the financing of railway requirements generally. These three objects combined, no doubt, supplied motive enough for what was undertaken in last week's dealings in railroad shares.

Why was the effort so successful? The answer to that question has to take into consideration the specific factors in railway affairs, the most noteworthy of which are the extraordinary earnings which they have been showing and also the general forces which are related to international as well as domestic affairs. Less talk was heard last week of the likelihood of peace in Europe in the near future, yet the possibility of peace wisely and fortunately is being kept much in mind by those who are shaping banking and market opinion.

In what way may the thought of the return of peace be said to be connected with the increased favor shown for railroad stocks? To answer this we have to take into consideration the uncertainty which is felt regarding the effect of the return of peace upon industrial securities. For a time practically all that was thought of in this connection was the disadvantage to which peace would put many companies which have engaged very largely in the manufacture of war supplies. More recently it has come to be recognized that if some industrials would suffer by the return of peace others would profit by the re-establishment of normal conditions. The natural conclusion from this modified viewpoint was that industrial activity as a whole would be but little if at all retarded, save possibly for a brief period, by the end of the European struggle. If this is to be so does it not follow that the amount of traffic which the railroads will be called upon to handle while showing changes in character will show relatively little change in aggregate volume?

In other words, while there may be much uncertainty about the effect upon individual industrial companies of the readjustments which will be enforced by the return of peace, there is less doubt concerning the probable maintenance of a large volume of railroad traffic. It is thus coming to appear to many people that the railroads may well claim a prominent place among the peace stocks to which in due time may pass some of the interest which for so long was displayed in the war stocks, although the excessive movements in some of those issues are hardly likely to be repeated in those which will command the interest of investors and speculators when war has happily given place to renewed peace.

There are, of course, offset considerations, such as the difficulties which the railroads have encountered through certain phases of public regulation and the wage demands which have been presented to the railroads of the country and which still remain to be settled, but the advantages which the railways have gained through enlarged earnings seem too great to be entirely offset by such considerations as these. The railroads have learned much since they first undertook to adjust themselves to the increasing restrictions of public regulation. Among other things they have learned a degree of economy in operation of which they had hardly suspected themselves of being capable.

There is such a thing as carrying economy to extreme and the railroads surely would suffer, and the public along with them, by extreme in saving, but much economy has been found possible without an impairment of efficiency. This is a lesson which will bear large fruit in such a period of heavy traffic as that through which we are now passing. If this period of large railway receipts is to last beyond the return of peace and indefinitely into the period of reconstruction following the end of the war there is ample reason despite prospective wage increases and despite the continuance of strict public regulation to look upon the railroads as having entered a specially favorable period.

The question whether or not industrial activity will long outlast the war is of course a moot one, but the reasons for expecting its continuance seem a little bit better than the reasons for assuming the contrary. It is true that of late there has been some slowing down in the placing of new orders and some price recessions in industries which have been conspicuous for their activity, as, for example, the steel trade, but in nothing which has so far happened in this respect is there any ground for misgiving. The greatest danger with which the American business world has been confronted since the development of the great activity which followed the depression caused by the beginning of the war has been that future possibilities would be discounted to too great an extent, leading to overproduction and overextension. If the business world is moving a little more slowly in committing itself to future orders and if this is finding reflection in moderate declines in prices, it is a wholesome sign. It suggests that the counsels of caution are still being listened to, notwithstanding the pressure upon producers, and that count is being taken of the fundamental fact that a time of widespread warfare is a time of unusual uncertainty.

Yet uncertainty is a very different thing from disaster, and if the business community is holding itself in shape to adjust itself readily to the changes which will come about when peace eventually returns it is forestalling the difficulties which would be pretty sure to come in the wake of unrestrained commitments against possible future demands. The business world is driving high-spirited steeds, but so long as they are kept well in hand there is little danger of not being able to keep them safely on the road.

LONDON MARKET BUOYANT.

Business on the Stock Exchange Brisk with Growing Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—Business in stocks was brisk throughout the week just past, with the tendency buoyant. The factors stimulating public interest in the market are difficult to define, but growing confidence regarding the military situation and the strong opinion that internal conditions in enemy coutries are becomig increasingly bad are probably the chief ones. Removal of minimum prices on British railway prior charge stocks last Monday caused a heavy fall in prices, but insistent demand at the reduced figures was manifest, which contributed to the week's activity.

Other high-grade stocks developed firmness, and many speculative issues came into favor. The prominence achieved by Brazilian Government, railway and industrial securities, owing to the improved economic positon of Brazil also contributed to the activity, as did shipping, armament and explosive issues. The steady improvement in exchange was a favorable factor.

American railroad shares showed more animation on this side, and Canadian Pacific was also in demand, with dealings increasing. The market in Grand Trunk was bad early in the week, owing to fears of immediate difficulties in connection with guarantees extended to the Grand Trunk Pacific, but there was a strong rally at the close in response to the official announcement that financia aid had been sanctioned by the Canadian Parliament which will suffice to meet obligations until the Government has determined the policy which it will pursue in regard to the suggested nationalization of the Pacific system.

Renewed demand by certain parliamentarians and financiers that the Government should issue premium or semi-lottery bonds for war purposes has been rejected by the Treasury. A new vote of credit to cover war expenditures will be taken on Tuesday in the House of Commons. It is anticipated that the amount asked to be voted will be £300,000,000, which will increase the sum voted for war purposes to £2,382,000,000.

The report of the White Star Line, which is controlled by the International Mercantile Marine, shows a profit of £1,968,000 in 1915, compared with £887,000 in 1914. Dividends for the year amounted to 65 per cent, an increase of 30 per cent., with large allocations to reserve.

There was a more active demand for money this week, owing to large purchases of Treasury bills and exchequer bonds. The banks were keen buyers of short-term Treasury bills. Otherwise the discount market was inactive.

FIRMNESS ON THE BOURSE.

Market Little Influenced by Proposal to Increase Taxes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 20.—The Bourse was firm throughout last week. The market was influenced but little by the formidable increase in next year's taxation foreshadowed by Minister Ribot. It is proposed to double the existing taxes on mines, carriages, automobiles, horses, real estate, and business licenses. It is also proposed to increase the income tax in certain directions, as well as the taxes on sugar, wines, spirits, dogs, and tobacco. These additional imposts will not, however, become operative until passed by the Chamber and approved by the Senate. It is estimated that the additional revenue which will be derived from these sources will amount to 900,000,000 francs.

The Government has issued a decree prohibiting the issuance of foreign securities in France during the war., while internal issues are to be permitted only with the sanction of the State.

Rentes were weaker, losing 50 centimes during the week. The war loan, however, was steady. French rails and industrials were in demand, and coppers were active. The exchanges closed easier.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 20, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	888,282	286,282	283,914
Tuesday	650,448	210,163	183,940
Wednesday	701,116	190,714	140,178
Thursday	748,455	277,290	210,675
Friday	1,262,362	389,686	93,782
Saturday	303,735	362,368	103,125
Total week.	4,554,348	1,716,515	995,614
Year to date.	67,790,483	49,261,191	33,497,474

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,984,500	$1,743,500	$1,891,500
Tuesday	4,424,500	1,477,000	2,411,500
Wednesday	4,463,000	1,609,000	1,390,000
Thursday	5,107,500	1,446,500	1,623,000
Friday	5,238,500	2,086,500	1,463,000
Saturday	2,528,000	1,106,000	762,000
Total week.	$25,746,000	$9,468,500	$9,550,000
Year to date.	423,720,450	326,972,200	309,590,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	May 20, '16.	May 22, '15	Differences.
R.R. & mils.	4,554,348	1,716,515	+ 2,837,833

BONDS.

R.R. & mls.	$19,322,500	$9,119,500	+ $10,203,000
Gov't	5,975,500	76,500	+ 5,899,000
State	44,000	39,000	+ 5,000
City	404,000	233,500	+ 170,500
Total all.	$25,746,000	$9,468,500	+ $16,277,500

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 20, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$25,746,000	$423,720,450
Same period last year	9,468,500	326,972,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.25	87.05	87.35	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.08	82.85	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	82⅝	82½	82½	4
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	105	105	105	7½
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B	106	103	103	22
Alabama Cen. 6s	103	103	103	1
Ala. Gt. South. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Allegheny Valley 4s	97	97	97	10
Albany & Sus. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	101¾	102	12
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97	97½	33
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅜	97¼	97¼	43
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104¼	103⅝	104	28
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	86	85	86	18¼
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	100	107⅜	108½	260
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	115
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅜	107	107⅜	43
Am. H. T. cv. 4s	101½	101¼	101½	64
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98¼	98½	12½
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	78	78	78	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93½	93½	46
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92⅝	93	160
A.,T.& S.F.gen.4s,reg.	92	92	92	2
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	104¼	103	104¼	57
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	105⅝	104	105	64
A., T. & S. Fe 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	15
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	1
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	86	85	85⅝	17½
A.,T.& S.F.E.O.K.4s	96	96	96	1
A.,T.& S.F.,C.& A.4½s	98	97¼	97¼	13
A.,T.& S.F.WSt.L. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
At. & Char. A. L. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
A. & C. A. L. Ser. B.	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
At. Coast Line 1st 4s	92	91½	92	31
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86½	85½	86½	89
At. C. L. gn. unif. 4½s	91	91	91	1
BALT. & OHIO pr. lien 3½s	93	92⅜	92⅞	4381½
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	91¼	91½	91½	35
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96	95¾	96	309
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	90⅝	90¼	90½	22
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	2581½
B. & O., P. J. & M. 3½s	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	10
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	55
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	99
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104⅛	103⅞	104	51
Beech Creek 2d 5s	104	104	104	2
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	101½	101⅛	101⅛	2
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅝	101	20
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	103⅛	103	103	2
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	102	102	102	2
B'kn Un. El. 5s, sta.	102	101½	101⅝	9
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Bush Term Bld. 5s	87	87	87	3
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞	57
Canada So. con 5s	104	103⅝	104	15
Car., Clinch & O. 5s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	5
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Central Leather 5s	102	101⅝	101⅞	73
Central New Eng. 4s	81	80⅞	81	5
C. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜	1
C. of Ga. con. 5s	101⅜	100½	100½	8
C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Central of N. J. 6s	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜	14
Central Pacific 4s	90	89⅝	89⅝	48
Central Vermont 4s	83	83	83	9
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s	95	95	95	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105½	104⅝	104⅝	27
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	85⅝	85⅛	85½	47
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91¼	90⅝	91¼	25
C. & O. R. & A. 2d 4s	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	49⅞	49	49	24
Chicago & Alton 3s	50¼	50	50¼	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	48
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	188
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98	98	98	2
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	100	98⅝	98⅝	2
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	4
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	85⅛	85	85⅛	12
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	1
C., & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82	81	82	15
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	5
Chi. G., Lt. & C. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71¾	70⅞	71¾	18
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	22½	22½	22½	3
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	115	115	115	10
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4s, A	92¼	92	92¼	37
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, B.	107½	106⅝	107½	187
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¼	92	92¼	16
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94¾	94	94¾	20
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	94	94	94	16
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	101¼	100⅞	101¼	35
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101¾	100⅝	101¼	241
C., M. St. P. & P. W. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103⅝	103½	103¼	16
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	15
C., S. & W. 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
C. & N. W. gn. 4s	95½	95½	95½	13
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¾	81	81	4
Chicago Rys. 5s	90¾	90¼	90¼	15
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85½	85⅛	85½	22
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75½	73½	75	785
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	59	57⅝	57⅝	729
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., sta.	57	55⅝	55⅝	87
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r. deb. sta.	54¼	54⅛	54½	20
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118	118	118	3
C., St. P., M. & O. d. 5s	101½	101½	101½	18
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	77	77	77	18
Chile Copper 7s	130⅝	129⅞	129⅞	75½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80	79½	80	31
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	80	79¼	79¼	4
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Col. Industrial 5s	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	16
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	11	7⅝	11	48
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. f.	11⅝	8½	11⅝	92
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91¼	90	91¼	20
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85	82⅜	83	159
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	99½	99½	99½	4
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	82	83	17
Con. Gas, conv. 6s	124	123	123	18
Cub.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	16
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	2271½
Del. & Hud. deb. 4s, '16	100	100	100	6
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	108	108⅜	107⅞	506
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70	67	70	160
D. & R. G. ref. 4s	78⅝	77⅜	78⅝	3815½
Detroit City Gas 5s	101½	101⅜	101⅜	4
Detroit River T. 4½s	93	93	93	14
Detroit United 4½s	82	81	81⅞	147
Dist. Securities 5s	77⅛	76	76½	288
Dul. & Ir. Range 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	10
E. T., VA. & GA. cons. 5s	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	2
Erie 1st cons. 7s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	17
Erie 1st con. 4s	86	85½	86	17
Erie gen. 4s	74¾	74	74¼	85
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	71	70¼	71	34
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78⅜	77	78⅛	108
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	88½	88½	88	950
Erie, Pa., col. tr. 4s	89½	89	89¼	11
FLA. E. C. 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92¾	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	67½	67½	67½	4
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	103¾	104⅛	103¾	8
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	105	105	105	157
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100¼	100	100¼	8
Gt. North. rfdg. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99½	27
Green Bay deb. B	12	11½	11½	12
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	8
Houst. & Tex. g. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	10
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70¼	70	70½	58
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	28½	27½	28	12
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	30
Ill. Cent. 3½s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	89¼	89	89½	32
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	86¼	85⅜	86¼	17
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	13
Ill. Cent., Lo. div. 3½s	79	79	79	5
Ill. Steel 4½s	91⅛	90½	91½	21
Inter. Rip. Tran. 5s	98¼	98¼	98⅜	395
Indiana Steel 5s	103¼	102⅝	103¼	38
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74⅜	73¼	74¼	119
Int. Agr. Corp. 5s	78¼	77	77½	17
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	20
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	102⅞	102	102⅞	945
Int. Paper cv. 5s	90	90	90	70
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	5
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	73½	73½	73½	11
Iowa Central ref. 4s	56¼	55¼	56¼	10
KANAWHA & M. 2d 5s	98	98	98	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110½	110½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77⅞	77	77⅞	35
Kan. City So. 3s	70	69½	70	21
Kan. City So. 5s	92	91½	92	14
Kan. City Term. 4s	83½	83½	83⅝	15
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅞	3
Keokuk & D. M. 5s	57	57	57	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99⅞	99½	99⅝	56
Lac. Steel 5s, 1950	93	92¾	93	27
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅝	101½	101½	7
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¼	100⅞	101	7
Lake Shore 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	95	95¼	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94¼	94½	21
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜	2
L. V. of N.Y. 4½s, reg.	100½	100½	100½	1
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	112	112	112	1
Leh. Val. of Penn. 4s	91¼	91	91	2
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	125¼	123	125	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	102	23
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	101	101	101	⅛
Long Island ref. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
Lorillard 7s	120½	126½	126½	3
Lorillard 5s	101	100½	100⅝	25
Louis. & Nash g. 6s	113	112⅝	112⅝	7
L. & N. unif. 4s	94⅝	94	94¼	75
L. & N. A., K. & C. 4s	87⅛	85⅜	86⅜	53
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	115	115	115	2
L. & N., St. L. div. 5s	63½	63½	63½	3
MANAT. con. 4s	92¼	91½	91½	17
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92⅜	92	92⅜	7
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	116	114	114	12
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	115	115	115	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100	99½	100	5
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
M., S. P. & Nor. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	10
M. & St. L. con. 5s	89	89	89	6
M. & St. L. r. & e. 5s	55	55	55	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	60	60	60	8
M., S. S., M. & A. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
M., St. P. & S.S.M. 4s	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	6
Mississippi Cent. 5s	92	92	92	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	79	78½	78¾	22
Mo., K. & O. 5s	61	58	61	6
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	76¼	74¾	76⅛	78
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	52½	52½	52½	5
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	46	46	46	7
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	39½	39½	39½	5
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	56	52	56	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. t. r. sta.	89	89	89	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	94	94	94	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, Gty. t. r., sta.	88	87½	88	11
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101½	101½	101½	29
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	47	47	47	5
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	46⅞	46	46½	115
Mo. Pac. cv. t. r. sta.	44	44	44	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	48½	48	47½	56
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	47½	45	47½	411
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta.	45½	44	45½	56
Mob. & Birm. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	1
Mobile & O. new 6s	113	113	113	8
Montana Power 5s	97	96¾	96¾	2
Morris & Essex 3½s	87	87	87	4
NASH., C. & ST. L. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	88½	88½	88½	1
National Tube 5s	101¼	101	101	40
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103¼	103	103	11
N. Y Cent. ref. 4½s	94⅜	93¾	94¼	200
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	91¾	91½	91¾	11
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅞	81½	82⅜	84
N. Y. C. g. 3½s, reg.	82¼	82⅜	82½	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114½	113½	114	396
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	85¼	84¾	85¼	23
N. Y. C., L. S. cl. 3½s	76	74½	76	30
N. Y. C. Eq. 4½s '25	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
N. Y. C. Eq. 4½s, '20	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
N.Y., C. & St.L. deb. 4s	84¾	84	84	6
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	99½	90¼	99½	7
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P. 4s	85¼	84½	85¼	31
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P. 5s	105	104	105	22
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 5s	108	108	108	1
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	52
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s, r.	112	112	112	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 3½s	70	70	70	7
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	64
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	27
N. Y. S. & W. gen. 5s	77	76	77	17
N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	191
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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Eureka Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
Northern Pipe Line
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Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
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S. O. of Indiana
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50 S. O. of Kentucky	50 Prairie P. L.
50 S. O. of N. J.	25 S. O. of Indiana

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 20, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,554,348	67,790,483
Same period a year ago	1,716,515	49,261,191

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.90	86.58	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	68.65	66.07	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	135	135	135	.. ..	100
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Advance Rumely....	20	18	18⅜	— ¼	600
43	Apr. 28	39	Apr. 28	Adv. Rumely pf....	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ¾	300
26½	Jan. 7	17¼	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines†‡	24½	22¾	22¾	— 1¼	12,500
10¾	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	9½	9	9	— ½	2,300
33⅞	Mar. 14	23½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	26⅜	27⅛	— ⅞	14,730
84½	May 16	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.....	89½	82	82⅝	— ⅞	8,250
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical..	71½	68½	69⅜	— 1⅝	3,000
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	99½	96	96	— 1	400
74⅞	May 19	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	74⅞	72½	73¾	+ 1	36,750
96½	Feb. 8	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	96	96	96	.. ..	100
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F...	..	..	100½	.. ..	....
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	165	.. ..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	52½	Apr. 22	Am. Can.	59⅜	56	56⅜	— ⅝	42,200
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.....	112	110	111	+ 1½	1,700
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy....	62½	60¼	60¼	— ¾	10,700
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117¼	116¾	117¼	+ ½	500
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	46	.. ..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	.. ..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products.	162½	156½	157⅞	+ 2⅞	5,600
117	Apr. 6	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	116⅞	116¼	116¾	.. ..	500
115¼	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.c.t.p.	..	..	115½	.. ..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	52½	54	+ 1¼	1,500
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	99	99	99	.. ..	600
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	129	127½	128½	+ 1½	410
12	Jan. 3	9¼	May 19	Am. Hide & Leather	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	900
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf..	51¼	50	50	— 1	2,000
31¼	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	28½	28	28	— ⅛	1,400
25½	Jan. 28	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	23⅜	22½	22½	.. ..	2,850
53¼	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.....	51½	49	49½	— ½	5,300
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	72⅝	68	70⅞	+ ⅞	43,150
104⅝	Apr. 3	99⅝	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	101½	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅝	200
10	Apr. 7	7½	Apr. 22	Am. Malt Corp'n....	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛	700
37⅞	May 13	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	37¼	36⅜	36¾	— ⅝	1,300
113⅝	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	101¼	98⅛	99⅛	— 1¼	55,775
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	113⅞	112	113⅞	+ 2¼	1,000
94½	May 11	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	94⅝	94	94⅜	+ ⅛	498
87⅝	May 19	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B...	87⅝	86½	87⅝	+ 1¼	200
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	148½	148	148½	+12½	400
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	107	.. ..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	53⅞	53	53	— 2¼	2,000
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	114	112	113¼	+ ⅛	8,400
118¾	Jan. 4	115½	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf...	..	..	117⅝	.. ..	....
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable....	66	66	66	+ ⅞	280
131	Mar. 27	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	129	128½	129	+ ¾	4,800
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	208⅞	200	200	— 2½	920
108¼	Feb. 8	103¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107	106½	107	+ ¼	400
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	47⅜	45	46¼	— ¾	8,300
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	98	98⅛	.. ..	990
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	19⅝	18½	18½	— 1	500
97⅛	Apr. 10	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	94	86½	87⅜	— 4½	34,500
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	86⅜	83¾	86⅜	+ 1⅞	110,500
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 22	Assets Realization..	..	..	3	.. ..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	66¼	66¼	66½	+ ⅛	100
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F..	105½	103½	105	+ 1⅝	17,650
102	Feb. 28	98⅜	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅞	101	.. ..	3,923
115	Jan. 3	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line.....	113½	111½	112	+ 2	1,100
118⅝	Jan. 3	83½	May 5	BALD. LOCO. WKS	91⅝	86¼	87¾	— 1⅝	78,400
109½	Feb. 23	107⅞	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109	109	109	+ 1½	200
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio.....	93½	88¼	92⅜	+ 4⅝	55,650
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.....	75¾	75⅝	75⅞	.. ..	3,000
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining†‡..	2½	2¼	2¼	.. ..	2,200
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 3	Bethlehem Steel....	445	443	445	— 4	630
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	135	.. ..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	.. ..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	.. ..	....
88	Jan. 17	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	87⅝	86	87¼	+ 1¼	2,550
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	126⅞	.. ..	....
69½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	60	.. ..	....
102	May 11	55¼	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.....	102	102	102	.. ..	200
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	..	..	8	.. ..	....
93	Feb. 8	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P...	..	..	93	.. ..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	114⅞	.. ..	....
87	Jan. 3	74½	May 8	Burns Bros.	..	..	74½	.. ..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	100	.. ..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	.. ..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	.. ..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior†‡..	97	91⅝	93½	.. ..	50,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	20⅜	Apr. 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	23⅞	23	23	— ½	900
86⅝	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf..	51½	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝	1,100
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	58½	58¼	58½	.. ..	1,700
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	182¾	173⅛	182⅜	+ 6⅜	21,760
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	88	88	88	— 2	100
56⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	55	53½	54⅛	+ ⅛	12,300
111⅞	May 16	108⅜	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	111⅞	111¾	111⅜	.. ..	300
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.....	310	310	310	.. ..	50
*141	May 16	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	141	139½	141	.. ..	24
98½	May 16	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	98½	94⅜	97	+ 2½	21,925
66⅞	Jan. 5	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio.....	64½	62½	63⅜	+ 1¼	29,200
10¾	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	9	.. ..	....
20	Jan. 8	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	.. ..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛	5,300
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	39	37¾	38⅞	+ 1¼	4,300
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	98½	95¼	97⅝	+ 2⅜	30,500
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅝	128¾	129⅝	+ 1½	1,300
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	131	129¼	129¾	+ 1¼	1,700
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 6	Chi. & N. W. pf....	..	..	174	.. ..	....
22¾	May 9	15⅛	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	21¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼	45,750
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	123	120	122½	+ 2½	350
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	133	.. ..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20⅜	Apr. 24	Chile Copper†	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅛	3,500
60	Feb. 19	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper†††....	54⅞	53¼	54⅜	+ ⅛	12,900
54	May 12	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L..	53	49½	52	.. ..	1,350
82	May 15	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	82	80	82	+ 2	1,100
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	.. ..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45¼	.. ..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	74½	73¾	73⅝	+ ⅛	2,500
112	Jan. 24	100	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	100¼	.. ..	....
53	Jan. 4	38¾	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron....	45¼	42½	43	— ½	16,700
32½	Jan. 8	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern....	30	29½	30	+ ½	1,100
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf..	54	54	54	+ 2	110
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ 5⅛	150
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co..	44	44	44	.. ..	100
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 8	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	110	.. ..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130¼	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas ...	138⅝	133¼	138¼	+ 5¼	7,700
96½	May 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	96½	87	94½	+ 7⅝	18,700
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	112	112	112	.. ..	100
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.† ..	..	..	55	.. ..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	17⅜	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref..	20⅝	19½	19½	.. ..	15,400
101½	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	96	93¾	94	.. ..	1,200
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	50	.. ..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	.. ..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	.. ..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 3	Crucible Steel	88¾	81⅞	84¼	+ 2¼	208,800
119	Mar. 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	116⅝	115½	116¾	+ 1¼	1,850
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar ..	227¾	224	234	+ 5	800
109⅜	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf..	107½	106¼	107	+ 1	700
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	DEERE & CO. pf..	91⅛	80	80	— 3	500
155	May 19	140½	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	155	151¾	154	+ 2	1,800
225	Jan. 3	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	220	220	220	— 5	300
14½	May 20	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr....	14½	12	12¾	+ 2¼	1,200
27⅝	May 20	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	27⅝	23½	27⅝	+ 4⅝	4,400
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	133	132½	133	.. ..	105
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	.. ..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	114½	114½	114½	— ½	100
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111⅞	.. ..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	54	51½	51⅞	— 1¼	88,200
29¼	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†‡	28½	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜	5,000
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜	200
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ¾	200
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	.. ..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	.. ..	....
				EASTMAN KODAK			*605	.. ..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat....	65	60	65	+ 7	1,100
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	40⅞	37	40⅝	+ 3¼	255,100
59⅛	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	56⅞	52¾	55½	+ 1⅝	82,300
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	47½	46	47⅛	+ 2⅛	700
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	.. ..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM..	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ 2⅛	200
57½	Jan. 7	35⅞	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	42⅞	39½	42	+ 1	1,050
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL..	325	325	325	—	162
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	116	116	116	—	200
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	174⅜	167¼	172¾	+ 4½	18,500
495	Jan. 3	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	465	459½	459½	— 1½	200
120½	May 10	110⅜	Feb. 1	General Motors pf...	118	116¼	116½	— 1⅜	2,300
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)....	75⅜	75⅜	76	— 1⅜	25,300
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	115¼	115⅛	115¾	.. ..	1,300
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	91⅞	90	91⅜	+ ¼	15,800
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf...	122⅞	120	122⅜	+ 2⅝	12,325
50⅜	Jan. 3	36¾	Apr. 22	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	42⅝	40⅜	41⅝	+ ⅝	1,700
53⅝	Mar. 9	41⅞	Apr. 22	Greene-Cananea†‡...	49	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅞	1,200
75½	May 20	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel....	75½	74¼	75¼	+ 1½	1,100
96	May 19	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	96	93½	95½	+ 1½	2,000
77	May 18	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	77	75	77	+ 2¼	....
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	.. ..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	.. ..	....
180	Mar. 17	150	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co....	..	..	180	.. ..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	.. ..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	.. ..	....
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining...	130	129½	130	.. ..	120
109½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT...	106	101⅞	104	+ 2¼	6,600
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	215	215	215	.. ..	2
49¼	Mar. 16	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.†† ..	46½	44⅞	46½	+ ⅝	29,835
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	19½	16⅞	18⅝	+ 1⅝	19,300
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf..	76⅞	75	76	+ 1	8,400
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	..	..	17	.. ..	....
80½	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	.. ..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	19½	16	17	+ 1¼	1,800
74	Jan. 5	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	58⅞	52¾	54⅞	+ 2⅞	5,000
114½	Apr. 27	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	114	112	113	+ 1	2,500
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117	117	117	— 1	100
84¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	84¼	74½	81¼	+ 7½	3,050
108	Jan. 11	104⅝	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	104⅞	.. ..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26⅜	25	25	— 1	86,125
98	May 1	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c of dp	94⅛	90⅜	91¾	.. ..	204,625
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	50⅝	46	46⅜	— 2⅛	84,600
111⅝	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	..	..	106	.. ..	....
12⅜	Mar. 20	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	10⅝	10½	10½	.. ..	500
50⅜	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.....	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛	400
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	6	4½	4⅝	+ 2¼	900
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.....	10	10	10	+ 1	200
98	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	91½	88¼	88¼	+ 3⅜	2,500
113	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.....	110	108⅞	109⅜	— ⅛	880
68	Apr. 17	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf	68	68	68	.. ..	100
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27½	26	27¼	+ 1¼	13,200
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¾	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	61¾	61	61¼	+ 1¼	700
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co...	83	83	83	.. ..	100
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	..	..	111¼	.. ..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire†..	75⅞	74	74⅛	— ⅝	8,000
97½	Mar. 14	93¾	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf..	..	..	97	.. ..	....
59	Apr. 3	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper...	57¼	55	56	— ⅝	244,200
5	Apr. 10	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	5	4	5	.. ..	800
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	.. ..	....
130	Feb. 3	127	May 5	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	129	128	129	.. ..	275
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO..	73⅜	70	70	— ⅛	8,800
107⅞	Feb. 9	103¾	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106	105½	106	— ⅝	500
16⅝	Jan. 3	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West..	14⅛	13⅜	14	+ ⅛	1,700
41	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf..	36⅛	38	38½	+ 2⅞	500
54	Apr. 13	46¾	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire.....	50	46¾	48	.. ..	3,350
83	Jan. 4	74⅛	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	82½	78⅝	81	+ 2	45,600
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	250¼	.. ..	....
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	— ⅛	300
30½	May 17	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	30½	27½	30½	+ 4	4,100
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	20	20	20	+ 1	200
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	78	.. ..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	54	.. ..	....
215¼	May 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	215½	205	211	+ 9	1,700
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	119½	.. ..	....
131	May 18	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.....	131	127¾	129⅝	+ 1⅝	4,900
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	86¼	83½	85⅝	+ 3¼	800
68½	Mar. 22	63½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ½	100
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	1¼	.. ..	....
131¾	Jan. 28	128	Apr.

City of N. Y. Ins.
Continental Ins.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins.
Franklin Fire Ins.
German Alliance Ins.
Germania Fire Ins.
German American Ins.
Hanover Fire Ins.
Home Insurance
Niagara Fire Ins.
Westchester Fire Ins.
N. Y. Plate Glass Ins.
Williamsburgh City Ins.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Cerro de Pasco 6s
Utah Sec. Corp. 6s
So. Pac. 1st & Rfg. 4s
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s
Central Trust Stock
Union Trust Stock
Federal Sugar Stock

BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 20, 1916. Bid.	Quotation May 20, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	27
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	148	150
Do pf. ($50)	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	49½	50
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	375	380
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	110½	112½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	65	67
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	84½	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	44	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	79
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do 6% pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
Atl.-Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan, 1916	92½	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,367,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98¼	98⅝
Bl'f.C.1st5s, '32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	103
Buf. Gen. E. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100¼
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	300,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85⅞	87
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106⅜	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '99	1,750,000	½	S	M. & S.	94	95
Cities Serv.	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	202	208
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	May 1, 16	84	85
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	99½	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
C.R., G. & E., pf.	831,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Fr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	63½	65
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Cum., L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	88½
C. I. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15 16	70½	71½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '39	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '25	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '50	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	78	82
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99½	100
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	86	90
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	..
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ex. Sps. W. & G. 5s, 1951	328,000	3	S	J & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,100,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do pf.	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	49
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s, '42	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	81
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	90
Do deb. 5s, '40	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B., B. Div.5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76¼
Joplin & Pit. Ky. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	23	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	53	54
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K. C. E.4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 6s, 1949	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	76
Do con.5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '49	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82½	85
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	96	97½
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
N. Y., West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80¼	81¼
Okl. Ry.5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	45
O.E Ry.5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Pac. G. & E.	32,986,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	57¼	57¾
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15,16	88¾	90
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	90½	92

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 20, 1916. Bid.	Quotation May 20, 1916. Asked.
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	94
P.G. El.5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	76	79
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅝	101⅝
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Ruf. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	85
St. Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '29	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,300	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	88	90
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	94½	96½
Do gen.5s, '39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s, '29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Stan. G. & E. ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$13½	$14
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	36	37
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s, '54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	51½	52
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	51	53
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	78
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	84	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	81	83
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	80¾	80¾
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	64¼	65
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	85	90
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	45	47
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97

†Also 2½% in common stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	130	133
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	276	283
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	85	110
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	290	310
Continental	10,000,000	..	..	.....	$53	$57
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	343	348
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	512	520
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	*12½	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	170
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	420	427
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	166	170
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	114	118
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	282
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	93
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	45	55
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	330	340
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
West'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	170

*Including 2½% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16½
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	..	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	60
Kings Co. L. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield, U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	75	76½
Wash'ton G. Co.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	107	108
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103⅜

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 20, 1916. Bid.	Quotation May 20, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	525	535
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	208	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	155	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	415	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	595	610
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	220	225
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 16	395	398
Ct's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	178	182
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	425	433
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	184	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	320	324
E. R. Nat. ($.5)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	74	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	970	995
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	205	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	635	..
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	340	350
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	187	191
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	295	302
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	235	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	265	270
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	185	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	..	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	172	183
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	385	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	190	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	105	120
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	139	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	458	460
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	460	465
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	143	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	525	..
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Mar 3, 16	548	555
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1300	1310
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1350	1450
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	252	258
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	†5	Q	Mar 31,16	432	436
Hamiltcn	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	263	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	130	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	114	123
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	142	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	425	430
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Mar 31,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	980	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 16	280	290
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	382	388
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	405	410
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	393	397
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

†Including 1% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. pf.	3,385,500	1¾	Q	Apr 25,16	76	80
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,710	1	Q	May 15,16	39	41
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	50	51
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a5	Q	May 1, 16	280	285
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	41	43
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	42	48
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	118	120
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	May 15,16	130

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Renew-als. Last.
May 15	2	1¾	1¾
May 16	2¼	1¾	2
May 17	2¼	2	2
May 18	2	1¾	2
May 19	2	1¾	2
May 20	2	1¾	2
Week's range—			
High	2¼		2
Low	1¾		1¾
Same week last year—			
High	2¼		2
Low	1¾		2
Year's range to date—			
High	3¼		2¼
Low	1¼		1¾
Same period last year—			
High	3		2¾
Low	1½		2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 15	2⅝@3	3	3 @3¼
May 16	2⅝@3	3	3 @3¼
May 17	2⅝@3	3	3 @3¼
May 18	2⅝@3	3	3 @3¼
May 19	2⅝@3	3	3 @3¼
May 20	2⅝@3	3	3 @3¼
Week's range—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	3	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2¾	3	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	3¼	3½	3½
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 15	Par	Par	¶15c	*20c
May 16	Par	*5c	¶15c	*20c
May 17	Par	Par	¶15c	*20c
May 18	Par	¶5c	¶15c	*20c
May 19	Par	¶5c	¶15c	*20c
May 20	Par	¶5c	¶15c	*20c

*Premium. ¶Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts.— Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
May 15	4@4½	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	28f 20½c
May 16	4@4½	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	28f 28½c
May 17	4@4½	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	28f 27c
May 18	4@4½	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	28f 26c
May 19	4@4½	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	28f 26c
May 20	4@4½	4⅛@4¼	4⅛@4¼	28f 26c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British Rentes, London.	Paris.
May 15	37	94⅛	63f
May 16	37	94⅞	62f 75c
May 17	37⅛	94⅞	62f 75c
May 18	37⅛	95	62f 50c
May 19	37⅛	95	62f 50c
May 20	37⅛	95	62f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
May 15	36½d	75½c
May 16	36¼d	75¾c
May 17	36¼d	75¾c
May 18	36¼d	75¾c
May 19	36¼d	75¾c
May 20	36d	75¼c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
May 15	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜
May 16	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
May 17	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
May 18	4.76⅛	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
May 19	4.76⅛	4.75⅝	4.76
May 20	4.76	4.76	4.76

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
May 15	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅞
May 16	4.76⅛	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
May 17	4.76⅛	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
May 18	4.76⅛	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
May 19	4.76⅛	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
May 20	4.76⅛	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.76⅛		$4.76⅞
Low	4.75⅞		4.76⅝
Same week last year—			
High	4.79¼		4.79⅝
Low	4.78		4.78⅝
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅞
Low	4.73¼		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.78		4.78⅝

	Paris. Demand.	Cables.
May 15	5.93⅛	5.94⅛
May 16	5.93⅛	5.93⅝
May 17	5.92⅝	5.92⅞
May 18	5.92¼	5.92½
May 19	5.91⅜	5.92
May 20	5.92	5.92¼
Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	5.93⅛	5.94⅛
Low	5.91⅜	5.92

	Berlin. Demand.	Cables.
May 15	77.00	76.62½
May 16	76.37½	76.25
May 17	76.43¾	76.31¼
May 18	76.87½	76.43¾
May 19	77.12½	77.00
May 20	77.06¼	77.06¼

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
May 15	76.75	76.75	76.75
May 16	76.56	76.37½	76.37½
May 17	76.50	76.37½	76.50
May 18	77.00	76.50	77.00
May 19	77.25	77.12½	77.25
May 20	77.12½	77.12½	77.12½
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	77.12½		77.25
Low	76.25		76.37½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
May 15	5.20⅜	5.20	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.37⅛	6.36¾
May 16	5.20⅜	5.20	41.37½	41.56¼	6.34½	6.33⅝
May 17	5.21	5.20¼	41.50	41.56¼	6.33⅝	6.35
May 18	5.21	5.20¼	41.50	41.62½	6.33½	6.32½
May 19	5.21¼	5.20½	41.56¼	41.68¾	6.34⅛	6.31½
May 20	5.22	5.21¼	41.56¼	41.62½	6.32	6.31¼

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Cables.
May 15	30.80	13.20	13.25	19.33	19.38
May 16	30.75	13.15	13.20	19.33	19.38
May 17	30.80	13.24	13.27	19.33	19.38
May 18	30.85	13.40	13.45	19.33	19.38
May 19	30.75	13.45	13.50	19.33	19.38
May 20	30.75	13.42	13.47	19.33	19.38

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 20

Sales.		Open. High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alaska G. M.	25¾	25¾	25¾
2,540	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	27⅞	30¼	27
10	Am. Ag. Ch.	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,150	Am. Beet S.	73	74¾	73¾
5,800	Am. Can.	57½	60⅝	56¾
690	Am. C. & F.	61¾	62⅜	60¾
40	Am. Cot. Oil.	53¾	53¾	53¾
90	Am.H. & L.pf.	51¾	51¾	50¾
20	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	28⅛	25¼
20	Am. Linseed.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
60	Am. Lin. pf.	50⅞	51⅜	50
2,410	Am. Locom.	70½	72⅜	68½
3,870	Am. S. & R.	98¾	101⅝	98¾
40	Am. Smelt.	114½	115⅜	113¾
60	Am. Woolen.	46⅜	46⅞	46¼
905	Am. Zinc.	92½	94	87⅜
11,420	Anaconda Cop.	60¾	63⅝	54
455	At., T.& S.Fe.	103⅜	105¼	103⅜
9,480	Baldwin Loc.	89¼	91⅝	86¼
1,210	Balt. & Ohio.	89	93⅜	88½
90	Batopilas M.	2⅝	2⅝	2½
30	B. R. T.	86⅞	87	86⅝
1,340	Butte & S.	94¼	96⅝	92
280	Can. Pacific.	176⅞	182½	173¾
310	Cent. Leather	53⅝	54⅝	53¾
100	Chandler Mot.	96½	96½	96½
440	Ches. & Ohio.	62⅞	64¼	62⅝
140	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅝	14	13⅝
1,420	C., M. & S. P.	95⅝	98	95⅝
1,610	C., R. I. & P.	20⅞	21¼	19¾
30	Chile Copper.	21	21	21
170	Chino Copper.	54¼	54½	54
1,990	Col. F. & I.	44½	45⅝	42⅜
160	Con. Gas.	137⅛	138⅝	137¼
650	Corn Prod. Ref.	19¾	20⅜	19⅝
32,750	Crucible Steel.	81¼	88½	81⅞
10	Den. & R. G.	12¼	12¼	12¼
6,070	Dist. Secur.	53¾	54⅞	51⅝
100	Dome Mines.	28¾	28¾	27¾
13,930	Erie.	37⅛	41	37⅛
450	Erie 1st pf.	52⅜	55⅝	52⅜
30	F. M. & S. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
20	General Elec.	170⅞	180⅝	169⅝
990	Goodrich Co.	77½	79	75½
80	Gt. Nor. pf.	120⅜	121¼	120⅜
630	Gt. Nor. Ore.	42	42	40⅜
565	Insp. Copper.	45⅝	46¼	45
650	Interboro C.	18	19	17
40	Int. Agricul.	18¾	19⅛	18½
800	Int. Mer. M.	26	26⅜	25¼
26,280	I. Mer. M. pf.	92	94½	90⅝
995	Int. Nickel.	45⅞	50¾	45¼
250	Kan. C. So.	26¼	27¼	26⅛
1,600	Kennecott.	56¼	57⅝	55
10	Lacka. Steel.	73¼	73¼	70⅝
20	Lee Tire.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
795	Lehigh Val.	80	80	78½
50	Lou. & Nash.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
1,040	Maxwell Mot.	86½	89⅞	84½
50	Max. M. 2d pf	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
23,080	Mex. Petrol.	107¼	111⅛	106⅜
190	Miami Copper.	36¾	38¼	36¼
140	Mo., K. & T.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
205	Missouri Pac.	7¼	7½	6¾
50	Nat. E. & St.	25¼	25¼	25¼
260	National Lead	67¼	69	67¼
190	Nev. Con. Cp.	17⅜	17¾	17⅜
3,560	N. Y. Cent.	106	107⅞	105⅝
1,000	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	63¼	63⅝	60
195	N.Y., O. & W.	27½	28⅜	27½
50	Nor. & West.	128⅜	128⅜	128
10	Nor. Pacific.	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝
330	Ontario Min.	10	10	9½
40	Pacific Mail.	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜
250	Penn. R. R.	56½	57⅞	56¾
80	Pittsburgh C.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
46	Pressed S. C.	47¼	47½	47
60	Rwy. S. S.	42¾	42½	41
200	Ray Con. C.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜
31,000	Reading.	105⅞	107¼	90
240	Rep. I. & S.	49¼	50	47¾
85	Rumley.	18½	18⅝	18⅞
50	S.-S. S. & I.	56	56	56
680	South. Pacific.	93	100¼	93
1,570	Southern Rwy.	22¾	24½	22¼
20	So. Rwy. pf.	67½	67½	67½
4,450	Studebaker.	141⅝	146⅜	135¾
300	Tenn. Copper.	47½	48	45¾
110	Texas Co.	191¾	191¾	191¾
70	Third Avenue	62	62¾	62¾
5,280	Union Pacific	136	140¼	135⅝
725	United Fruit.	163	164	158
4,000	U. S. Ind. Alc.	150¼	160⅝	150¼
2,800	U. S. Rubber.	53⅞	56⅛	54⅝
42,830	U. S. Steel.	84	85⅞	84
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼
880	Utah Copper.	81	82½	79⅜
20	Wabash.	14½	14½	14½
40	Wabash pf. B.	27⅞	28¼	27⅞
830	West. Maryld.	30¼	32⅝	30¼

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	90,653	58,570	326,585	$345,000
Tues.	94,844	90,971	316,890	455,000
Wed.	106,653	85,184	360,985	196,000
Thurs.	137,574	85,668	329,220	750,000
Fri.	120,184	78,901	358,185	527,000
Sat.	41,655	47,640	211,380	70,000
Total	595,465	390,234	1,892,713	$2,303,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge. Net
35,100	*Aetna Explo.	19	16½	18	— ½
1,480	Ajax R., Inc.	67⅞	66¾	66¾	— ⅞
1,300	*Am. Drug S.	14¾	12¾	14	+ ½
600	*Am. Zinc pf.	72	71	72	+ 1½
10,825	*A. G. & W. I.	45⅝	42½	42½	— 2½
2,820	A. G. & W.I. pf.	54	52	52¾	— ½
56	Atlantic Steel.	60	60	60	..
3,600	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary.	19	17¾	19	+ 2
12,100	B.-Am. T. Co., ord. bearer.	19⅜	17⅜	19	+ 1⅝
200	B. R. T., w. i.	25	25	25	..
5,885	*Butler Chem.	5¼	4¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8,495	*Cgnada Steel.	64	61¼	63	..
540	*C. C. & F. pf.	94	85	92	+ 7
75	Can. C. & F.	72	72	72	— 2
180	Carbon Steel.	81½	75½	76	..
1,100	C. N. G. Corp.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
1,205	*C., L. & P.	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
100	Central Fdy.	22	22	22	..
58,300	Chev. Motor.	233	222	232	+11
30,300	C. of R. & H.	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
710	Con. Ordnance.	25¾	25	25¾	..
16,800	*Cuba C. S.	61⅞	59½	59⅝	— 1¼
780	Cuba C. S. pf.	96	94	95½	— ½
25	Curtiss Aero.	50½	50½	50¼	+ ½
200	Dom. Steel.	57	57	57	..
1,280	Driggs-Sea.	138	131	134	— 1
1,850	*Electric Ves.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2,460	Emerson Phon.	18⅜	12	12⅛	— 1⅜
72	Fajardo Sugar.	108¾	103¾	108¾	..
10,800	Fed. Primer.	5	4¾	4¾	..
17,225	*Gen. Ry. Sig.	97⅛	88	98	+ 1½
160	Hendee Mfg.	27	26	27	— 1½
20	Guan. Sugar.	80	80	80	..
1,250	*Int. Salt.	38	35¼	36	— ¼
600	Hartman Corp.	75	74½	74½	— ½
1,200	*Hock. V. F.	6¾	5	5	..
771	Holly S. C.	46	42	44¼	— 3
1,190	Hud. C. pf.	96¾	96	96¾	+ ¾
75	Hop. & A. A.	34	32	33	..
50	Int. A. & F. pf	14	14	14	..
600	Int. Mer. M.	27	26	27	..
1,800	Int. Motors.	13	13	13½	..
15	Int. Motors.	97½	97½	97½	..
1,100	Kapo. Mfg.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
800	Kath. B. pf.	22	20	20½	— ½
700	Kels. Zinc.	15¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
6,150	S. S. Kresge.	15	12	12½	..
200	S. S. K. pf.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
2,800	*Lake T. B.	9	8	8½	+ ⅛
11,010	*Lynn Phen.	12¾	9¾	11⅝	+ 1¼
100	Lima Locom.	95	95	95	..
200	Lima L. pf.	38	38	38	..
5,500	Man. Tran.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	..
1,800	Mar. of Am.	3¼	3	3¼	..
800	Mar. of Am. v. t.	29	25	25	..
200	M.A.,v. t. c.pf	75	74	75	..
11,000	*Max. Muni.	9½	7	7	— 1⅝
38,300	*Mid. Steel.	64⅜	61	62	— ⅜
10,360	P. T. & M. C.	24	20½	20½	— 3½
13,250	*Perl. Rim.	138	126	131	— 7
780	Spg. Body Co.	63¼	62	63	+ 1
535	Spg. B. Co. pf.	104⅛	103¾	104	+ ½
250	Stand. Mot.	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
725	Steel Rad.	39½	35	39¼	..
6,050	*Sterl. Sec.	16½	15½	15¾	— ⅛
8,300	*S. M. Car Co.	74⅝	69¼	74	+ 6½
41,200	S. B. v. t. c.	41	37¾	38	+ ⅛
100	St. L. & S. F.	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
4,100	*Stromb. Mot.	44	41	42	..
2,100	*T. A. w. i.	27¼	24½	27	+ 2⅞
400	Triangle Film.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	..
5,800	Unit. Fr. Sh.	1	1	1	— ⅛
6,400	U. S. Ind. Alc.	2¼	1¾	2¼	— ⅛
81,300	*Un. Mot., w.i.	74	62	62	..
400	Univ. Motors.	6½	6¼	6¼	..
5,700	U. S. Ship.	7½	6¾	7	+ ½
22,000	White Motors.	52	50¾	51¼	+ ⅛
5,740	Wab.-Pitts.	21	18¼	20½	+ 1⅞
11,915	W.-P. Ter. pf.	52	50	52	+ 3
16,900	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1	1¼	..
6,500	*Zinc Corp.	5¼	4½	4⅝	— ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

2,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
50	Buckeye P. L.	96	96	96	..
725	Illinois Pipe L.	176	175	175	..
514	Ohio Oil.	243	238	241	+ 3
30	Prai. Oil & G.	410	406	406	— 3
115	Prairie P. L.	214	212	212	..
2,380	Pierce Oil.	15	13¼	14	..
50	So. Pipe Line.	196	195	196	..
248	So. Penn Oil.	376	346	375	+ 25
35	S. O. of Cal.	249	248	248	— 2
305	S. O. of Ind.	569	560	565	+ 5
135	S. O. of N. Y.	212	209	209	..
32	S. O. of N. J.	520	513	517	— 1
25	Vacuum Oil.	245	243	245	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

3,040	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7,400	*Barn. O. & G.	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16,100	*†Califor. Oil, (a prospect).	17	13	16	..
1,300	*†Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect).	77	76	76	— 1
3,700	*Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ¾
3,250	*Cos. Oil & G.	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
800	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
6,880	Empire Petrol.	7⅞	7½	7¾	..
24,350	*Federal Oil.	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
600	Houston Oil.	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ⅞
3,475	*Int. Petrol.	11	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
50,100	Kenova Oil.	60	51	60	..
18,000	†Lincoln Oil, Gas & Coal.	43	39	41	— 1
16,500	Metro. Petrol.	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ¾
10,200	Mex. Petrol.	24½	23	23	..
50	Midwest Ref.	68½	68½	68½	..
37,000	*†Midwest Oil	52	47	49	+ 1
2,700	*†Midw. O. pf.	85	80	85	..
12,500	†M. St. O. Co.	39	33	35	— 1
14,100	*Musko. Ref.	3½	2½	3	..
46,000	*†Okla. Oil.	13	11	13	+ 1
3,100	†Okla. Oil pf.	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
11,100	Okla. P. & R.	7⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
1,000	Pan A. P. pf.	102	102	102	..
650	*Pan Am. P.	49	46½	46½	— 2¾
22,425	*Sinclair Oil.	40	38	40	+ 1½
500	Sapulpa.	12	11½	12	— ¼
51,300	*†Un. W. Oil.	1¼	1	1¼	..
2,200	U. S. Con Oil.	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
200	Ventura.	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
7,900	*Victoria Oil.	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
3,400	Way'nd O.& G.	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜

MINING STOCKS

55,900	*†Adanac Sil.	66	64	65	— 1
57,200	†Al.-Br. C. M.	95	88	92	+ 2
33,000	*†Atlanta.	14	12	13	+ ½
2,700	Alta Cons.	65	65	65	+20
7,700	Am. Comdr.	10¼	10	10¼	..
14,000	*†Bailey Cob.	11	8	11	..
40,900	Bing. Min.	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
7,750	Beaver Cres.	48	46	46	+ 1
39,100	*†Booth.	22	20	22	+ 2
22,500	Bos. & Mont.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
100	Brit.-Col. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2,900	Brad. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1,450	Butte & N. Y.	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
4,150	*Cana. Cop.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
26,550	Caledonia.	87	83	84	— 1
13,000	*Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
60,700	†Cashboy.	9⅛	7	9	+ 1
900	Centoote.	8	8	9	+ 1
1,650	C. de P. Cop.	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ 1¼
43,500	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
500	Con. Copper.	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3,800	Con. New Utah.	¼	¼	¼	..
72,500	Dome Exp.	36	32	36	+ 3
2,000	Dome Lake.	30	29	30	+ 1
9,025	*Dupont Cop.	3¼	2¾	3	+ ¼
11,040	*Dundee Ariz.	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
3,500	Emma Copper.	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
108,400	*Emma Cop.	70	46	70	+20
1,000	Ely Witch C.	10	10	10	..
6,550	First Nat. C.	5¾	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
400	Florence.	50	49	49	..
25,100	†Goldf. Cons.	1⅛	.94	.98	— ..
29,200	*Found. Mer.	12½	11¼	12	..
500	Gold Hill.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
100	Granite Gold.	50	50	50	— 4
2,200	Hecla Mining.	5	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
10,500	Howe Sound.	6¼	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
22,000	Int. Mines.	16	14	14	— 2
1,500	I.&I. M. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
2,950	*Iron Blossom.	2¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
155,000	*Jerome Ver.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8,170	*Jim Butler.	1¼	.90	.97	+ ⅛
65,875	†Jumbo Ext.	1¼	.90	.97	+ 7
600	Kerr Lake.	6	4⅞	6	..
17,000	*†Kewanaa.	6¼	5¾	6	+ ½
79,600	*†La Jara. G.	77	71	72	— 2
2,225	La Rose C.	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
35,600	†Louisiana C.	15	12	15	+ 1½
3,700	Lone Star.	10	8½	10	..
1,900	Magmar Cop.	¾	¾	¾	..
5,900	Magma Cop.	17	16	16¾	— ⅜
26,500	*†Marsh Min.	1½	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5,800	†McK.-Dar.	8	6¾	6¾	— 2
7,600	McIntyre.	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
100	Mines of Am.	3	3	3	..
12,440	*Mojave T.	8	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅜
1,300	Mont. Cons.	1⅝	⅞	1⅜	+ ⅛
17,400	Monitor Silver.	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
86,000	*†Nipissing.	8	7½	8	..
300	New Cornelia.	14½	14¼	14¼	..
1,000	North Star.	20	20	20	..
1,000	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	..
1,000	Nip. M. Co.	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10,800	†O. So. (a pr.)	42	36	39	— 2
4,500	Oat. Big Jim.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
14,700	Oro.	6	4¼	4½	..
8,700	†Peterson Lk.	32	31	31	..
9,550	*Ray Herc. M.	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
47,000	*†Rex C. M.	23	20	22	..
1,985	Round Mtn.	78	75	75	+ 1
23,250	†Rochester M.	72	65	71	+ 4
600	Rochas Silv.	61	56	56	+ 2
11,500	†San Toy.	17½	16	16½	— ½
200	*Santa Fe M.	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
300	Sandstorm K.	6	6	6	..
8,800	S. B. Cop. M.	4	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12,900	†Seven C. C.	37	34	35	+ 1
1,500	*†Silver Pick.	9	8	9	— 1
19,300	St'd Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
5,200	Stewart.	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
67,250	*†Success Min.	80	72	78	+ 2
12,000	*†Temiskaming.	74	72	72	— 2
1,225	*Tonopah Bel.	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
8,250	Tonop. Exten.	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2,500	Tonop. Min.	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
6,700	Tonop. Min.	32	29	30	— 2
7,700	Tonop. R. E.	50¼	46½	50½	+ 3
42,300	Tri-Bullion.	1⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2,000	†Tuolumne C.	1¼	1	1	..
16,750	United East'n.	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
23,000	*U. S. C. M.	14	12	12	— 1
16,200	*U. V. Exten.	27¼	26½	26½	+ ½
5,800	*United West., v. t. c. pf.	27	22	25	— 4
6,375	U. G. M. Co.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
10,400	Utah Metal.	10¼	9½	10¼	..
14,800	W. E. Cons.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15,900	W. Dome Ext.	32	27

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Providence Washington Ins Co<Owens.
Egan<Erie RR.
Adamowitch<NY Cent RR.
US<Karplus.
Shubert Theat Co<Sherman Nat Bank.
US Trust Co<Anderson.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 255, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:

Louise S Jacobs,
Samuel Steinberg,
Edwin L Wells,
Samuel Ginsgold,
Edward O Coles,
Samuel Abramowitz,
Nathan Abrams,
Ernest Wiese,
Chas B Kelsey,
Reuben Tress,
Henry Pass,
Samuel Golemba,
Henry A Weissberger,
Davis, Davis & Davis,
Albert O Daube.
Under objections:
Max J Schultz.
Louis Hershler,
Anna Brasz.
Joseph Gartner,
Sig. Hollinger,
I & M Green.
Adjourned cases:
Isidor Rosenberg,
J Garbow & Son.
Motions:
John G Lyman.
David Zizmor,
Jos Weissman,

Newberger Jewelry Co
Chas Rosner,
Robt L Knapp,
Jos Schwartz,
Louis Shapiro,
Wisner Dairy Corp,
L & B Cohn,
US Hair Co,
Louis Shapiro (3,)
Broad Const Co,
Coal & Sons,
David Rothschild,
Israel Linber,
Isidor Barkas,
Bronx Co Wine, &c,
Stores,
Abraham Storch,
Samuel Kauffman,
Eugene F Lambert,
Fargo Mfg Co,
F Donkan.
Jos Kolarik,
Overman Tire Co,
K E Garment Co,
Louis Shapiro,
David Israel,
Shapiro, Silverman & W.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

The following cases will be called and taken up in order:

Kever<Philadelphia & R RR.
Glamzo<Marrasford.
Fawcett, as trustee<Fritz.
Cantlin<Gardiner.
Paseczny<Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co.
Kennedy<McCusker.
Portlock, as admx<Old Dominion SS.
Jonson<McMeel (2.)
Sinkovitch<Penn RR.
Powelaitis<Wicht.
Bargils<Mallory SS.
Tuovinen<D, L & W RR.
Rothan, as admr<Lehigh Valley Coal.
Scudder, as trustee<Curtin (2.)
Gronsky<Lehigh & W B Coal Co.
Sawickas<same.
Kings Co Elec L & P Co<Maxwell.
Favorito<Atlantic Transport Co.
Olsen<Standard Transportation Co.
Kaiser<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Pompnic<Nassau Elec RR.
Fash<C I & B RR.
Kanefsky<Atlantic Coast Line RR.
Spencer<Penn RR.
Friedley<Shuttleworth.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Hoyt<Brigham.
Norus<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Skerman<P & R RR.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will begin its last term before the Summer recess today. This will continue until June 16. It is likely that the court will reassemble at an early date in July merely to hand down decisions.

DAY CALENDAR—

Feuer<Marsh.
People ex rel Olin<The Warden, &c.
People ex rel Town of Oyster Bay<State Tax Commission.
Re Reed-Bailey.
Stokes<Carpenter.
People ex rel N Y & Queens Gas<McCall.
Re Scovill.
Re O'Brien<Ordway.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Re Warmstein.
Re Usnitzky.
Re Weiner.
Haviland<Allen.
Planten<Nat Nass Bk.
Howard<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Moore<Moore.
Re Brogan.
Finkler<Friedenberg.
Re Dickstein & Sons.
Perry<Kracke.
Re Neumann.
McNamara<Hinkle.
Neukirch<Donnelly.
Potter<Burchell-Johnston.
Re Shapiro (Lemlein).
Mutual Life Ins Co<Trustees St Patrick's Cathedral.
Re Standard Hat Blk.
Pirolo<Baum (2).
Re Wagener.
Grandonico<Grandonico.
Re Cohen (Duberstein)
Volk<Volk.
Merrill<Int R T Co (2)
CNY<John Burke Imp.
Altheimer<E C Riebe.
Eckerson<Burch (2).
Shoninger Bros<Duval.
Brenner<Brenner.
Palmer<Kamen.
Re Fine (2).
Lenox Democratic Club of Harlem<Woods.
Raesner<Raesner.
Re Myers.
Fitzgerald<Magnetic Mining Co.
Farbman<Linch.
Kraus<Kraus.
Levinson Mfg Co<Silverman.
Smith<Hendereon.
Nichols<Wharton.
Re Lubinger.
Henry Glass Co<Schaui Neckwear Co
Straight Dry Plate Co<Godinsky.
Minaldi<Minaldi.
Ostroff<CNY.
Meray<Altavista Holding Co.
Siciliano<Horn & Hardart Co.
Steele<Rauchfuss.
Ryan<Rubser.
Mendelowitz<Hecht.
Berwanger<Heiman.
Wanderstock<Kreusser.
Manhattan Mtg Co<Edwina Co.
Carell<Rosenblatt.
Merk<Merk.
Franklin Eng Co<Driscoll.
Re McNulty.
Schulman<Schulman.
Re CNY (Third Av).
Burns<Sterling Piano.
Taggart<same.
Delano<Columbia Machine Works.
Water<Stahl.
Pelletier<Hyman.
Soteropovolos<Krenrich.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Cunningham<CNY.
Lecarto<Lecasto.
Morrow<Herbstone Realty Co.
Weld<Am Dock Co.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Holmes<Camig (2.)
Bunker<Bunker.
Re Willard Parker Hospital.
Marandino<Marandino
Frick<Frick.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Physioc<Physioc.
Rhone<Hatcher.
Berger<Berger.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Am Ice Co<CNY.
Koch<Koch.
Ackley<Ackley.
Boerner<Boerner.
Fricke<Fricke.
Pelligreno<Pelligreno.
Edelstein<Edelstein.
Gardner<Gardner.
Davidson<Davidson.
Oxenham<Oxenham.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Willard<Willard.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Rothschild.
Preferred causes:
Keck<Szabo.

Midtown Mtg Co<Edwina Co.
Carell<Rosenblatt.
Merk<Merk.
Franklin Eng Co<Driscoll.
Re McNulty.
Schulman<Schulman.
Re CNY (Third Av).
Burns<Sterling Piano.
Taggart<same.
Delano<Columbia Machine Works.
Water<Stahl.
Pelletier<Hyman.
Soteropovolos<Krenrich.

PART IV.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part VIII.

PART V.—Greenbaum, Inc—Stronger<Clinton.
Laks<Keller.
Peluso<I R T.
Feller<Frankenstein.
Bernstein<Milliken.
Katz<CNY.
Rocks<I R T.
Orlor<Henkle Iron Co.
Buehler<Horton.
Nenner<Engel.
Cunningham<I R T.
Tetanis<Atlantis, (2.)
Haberman<Goldstein.
Ryan<Doherty.
Walsh<Linch.
Conjello<Am Surety.
Garvey<Gimbel Bros.
Grieve<Shapiro.
Kelsen<Whitridge.
Reifler<Lanes.
Blinchik<Kaplan.

PART VI.—Hendrick, Marrin<B I & Mid RR.
Reiner<NY Rwys.
Napoli<3d Av Ry.
Bernheimer<NY Rwys
McCarthy<3d Av Ry.
Salomon<Proctor 23d St Theatre Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Caldwell<Bloomingdale.
Harris<NY Rwys.
Cizariotis<Nomikes.
Martino<Grant Co.
Morrow<Gilhuley.
Wilson<Carr.
Packales<Barrett.
McCulloch<Whitridge.
Wollman<Picker.
Sarason<Schanck, (2.)

PART VII.—Lehman, Wertheimer<NY Rys.
Minetti<Sherman.
Kelly<I R T.
Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Lask<Childs Co.
O'Connor<Union Ry.
Trad<L I RR.
J. Ressler<Volkenning
A Ressler<same.
Delisky<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Podger<Rothman.
Maguire<NY Rys.
Donadio<Beit Line Ry
Fertig<Sturges.
Deinlein<Lion Brwry.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, M Clancy<Kempner.
T Clancy<same.
Radt<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Luerson<77 St Bldg Co
Valenti<Concordia Cont Co.
Witt<Arcade Stable.
Conklin<Miles.
Fischbrauer<Franklin-Allen Window Clean Co, Inc.
Kenney<NY Mutual Gas Light Co.
McElvaney<Daly.
Sobel<Greenberg.
Salz<Independ Fat Co.
Svedovsky<Clean.
Thompson<Gould Storage Battery Co, Inc.
Barodin<O'Rourke Engineering & Const.
Kaufman<Hand.
Stein<Elchholz.
St Pietro<Hay Fdry Iron Works.
Shonholtz<Ebling Brewing Co.

PART IX.—Weeks, Gazzola<O'Brien.
Alfiere<Leh Val RR.
Sammerman<Seal.
Heiman<Kiddle.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Kemp<Geis.
Kerekes<A Smith & Son.
Covino<City of Mt Vernon.
Toledo<same.
Kroboth<Goldstein.
Margolis<9 St Garage, Inc.
Dicker<Bishop & Babcock Becker Co.
Olshansky<James.
Thiefes<Murray.
Margolies<Cons Gas Co.
Auerbach<Pierce.
Ludwig<Int R T Co.
F Rosenkind<CNY.
M Rosenkind<same.

PART X.—Newburger, Klein<Mackay-Smith.
Glantz<Public Bank.
Lulka<Britz.
Sussman<Waterson.
Hazlett<Barrett.
Mayers<Bway & 97th St Realty Co.
Terk<2d Av Dev Co, Inc.
C Dullea<Maher Delivery Co.
D Dullea<same.
Guthell<Consol Gas.
Rudnick<Maloney.
Welensky<Breslin.
Lally<Shaffer.
Rubinstein<Rubinstein
Levy<Call Ed Education
Label<O Daniels Co.
McPartland<Stilger.
O'Hara<Saydah.
Tupka<Comor & C.
Florio<CNY.

PART XI.—Whitaker, Kelley<Jackson.
Akovich<Bur.end.
b Drexler<Dock Contractor.
A Drexler<same.
Leitner<NY Rys.
Rothman<Thompson Bros.
La Mana<McGuinness
Marcus<Nassau Elec RR.
Joachowitz<Jager.
Sniel<Schnaier.
McCarthy<J New Rty.
Hulsart<Pitts Cont Co.
Aron<Hogan.
Glovia<N Y Cent RR.
Walker<Maloney.
K Socha<Cent RR, NJ.
G Socha<same.
Harr.n<Tribune Assoc.
Zeplin<Werner.
Rozanski<Jackson.
Rosenblum<F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Hess<Erie R R.

PART XII.—Delehanty, Alden<Judd.
Plucinsky<Brothers Valley Coal Co.
Britcard<Ind Ice Cream Co, inc.
Flynn<CNY.
Schwartz<Simon.
Sarkay<CNY.
McCarthy<Int Mer M.
Gortenberg<Bloch.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Cascioli<Leh & N E RR.
W T Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Fuchs<Boyd Const Co
Higgins<Levine.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—CNY<Magrath.
Inq—CNY<Walkup & Bro.
Inq—CNY<Faccioli & Co.
Inq—CNY<Schwartz Trunk, &c, Co.
N Y Inst, &c, Deaf & Dumb<CNY.
Giles<Tompkins Printing
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Brunswick Rity Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
O'Dea<Woods.
Jabalie<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bank.
Zucca<Congelian Co.
Straus<Shanley.
Ritzfeld<Harris.
Wright-Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Ditto<Esterno Const.
GNY<Dolph Co.
Same<Markowitz.
Same<Van Iderstein & Sons.
Same<Sheehan.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Eltonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
Maurer Co<Maldanado & Co.
Lindenstein<Highpoint Mfg Co.
Broadwin<Schmidt Co.
Goldblatt<Washor.
Morgan<Fish.
Tunis<Brescher.
Barnes<Taylor.
McCuaig<Ellis.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F D Co.
Halsted<Fiszola.
McBride<Maloney.
Hannon<De Grushe.

PART XV.—Goff, Inq—Bregstone<Mannesovitch.
Starr<Gayley.
Aparicio<Richards.
Murphy<CNY.
Brown<Stokes.
Marcus<Coleman.
CNY<NY Disposal Corp.
Mfg Appraisal Co<Rockwell.
Langley & Slavin Co<Chas Meade & Co.
Freeman<Hartfield.
Miesto<Comm Union Assurance Co.
Levin<Newmark.
Peter Cooper's Glue Factory<Chollar.
Pacific Motor Car Exch Co<B'way & 63d St Co.
Greene<Essex Hosiery Co.
Patridge<Randolph.
A W Duckett Co<Carpenter.
Dorland<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XIV.

PART XVII.—Philbin, Falce<Levy.
Arbus<Weil Feather.
Haftery<Olsen.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Goldberg<Jamestown Mantel Co.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Kerr<Girard.
Rieser<Genung.
Kamber<Walker.
Boyd<A Klipstein.
Atterbury M C Co<Atterbury Com'l Truck Co.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Nat Aniline & Chem Co<Leerburger.
Gillen<Brown.
Knight<Rev of Revs.
Automatic Transp Co<Fox.
Lande<Imperator Film
Karnes<Carlson.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, Piatt<US Title Guar, &c, Co.
Fucignas<Wells Fargo
Oppenheimer<M, K & T Ry.
Black<Gibbs.
Breadley<Indian Splint, Inc.
Nat Fuel Saer Corp'n of NY<Plunkett.
Grabelsky<Union Nov Braid Works.
C J Dryden Co<B S Moss Theat Ent, Inc
Higgins<A Oulmann & Co., Lim.
Mack<Raymond.
T B Jeffery Co of NY<Wellborn.
Carrington<Stewart Mining Co.
Smith<Ford Motor-cycle & Auto Sup Co
Wallace<Werblow-Fisher Corp, Inc.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Estates of:

James L Bogart,
Ignatz Kraus,
Max Rechnitzer,
J Morgan Howe.
Wills for probate:
Margaret L Kinsley,
John Wintjen.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

Case on—Amos F Eno Patrick Walsh.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Lowenthal<Berman.
Nevelson<Aronstein.
Alter<Levy.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Goldberg<Jamestown Mantel Co.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Kerr<Girard.
Rieser<Genung.
Kamber<Walker.
Boyd<A Klipstein.
Atterbury M C Co<Atterbury Com'l Truck Co.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Nat Aniline & Chem Co<Leerburger.
Gillen<Brown.
Knight<Rev of Revs.
Automatic Transp Co<Fox.
Lande<Imperator Film
Karnes<Carlson.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, Piatt<US Title Guar, &c, Co.
Fucignas<Wells Fargo
Oppenheimer<M, K & T Ry.
Black<Gibbs.
Breadley<Indian Splint, Inc.
Nat Fuel Saer Corp'n of NY<Plunkett.
Grabelsky<Union Nov Braid Works.
C J Dryden Co<B S Moss Theat Ent, Inc
Higgins<A Oulmann & Co., Lim.
Mack<Raymond.
T B Jeffery Co of NY<Wellborn.
Carrington<Stewart Mining Co.
Smith<Ford Motor-cycle & Auto Sup Co
Wallace<Werblow-Fisher Corp, Inc.
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Flickinger<Dowding.
Lezynsky<Lezynsky.
Halfman<Bay State Saw & Tool Mfg Co.
Harris<Landay Bros.
Schiller<Rubin.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Turkel<Young & Mc-Combs Co-op Store.
Ordway<Rosenblum.
Barnett<Ratkowsky.
Fuhr<Alfred Peats.
Meyerhoff<Joseph.
Jakob<Werba.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Hotchkiss, J.—Jacobi<Pollack—Rob't F Wagner Dodge<Dodge—Edward E McCall.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM — Tierney, J. — Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Dyer<Phelan (2.)
Baker<Tenore.
Parsons<Pierce.
Land & Lien Co<Possume.
Rubien<Valentine.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Schuessler<Ellis.
Metzger<Schwarz.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Inquests:
Romaner<Riverside Taxi Service Co (2.)
Day calendar:
Smith<Hinz.
Hyer<Wolner.
Ambraszka<L V Coal.
Zatulove<L I Ry Co.
Bass<Int R T Co.
Hollander<Kovacs.
Hill<Coman.
Dimock & Fink Co<Drennan.
Pink<Leshink.
Ballerini<Mungo Trans
McQuillan<Shulman.
Link<Heffner.
Welling<Beaver.
Kienzle<same.
Molotowsky<L I RR.
De Stefano<S Byd RR.
G Santis & Co<West Elec RR.
Christofferson<Un Ry.
Miller<Clemans.
Johnson<Cambeis Con.
Banta<North Sand Co.
O'Connor<Con Elec T & Sub Co.
Williams<E R M & L.
Price<Bergfeld.
McGuirk<F V Smith.
Kandell<Schnaufer.
Berger<Tilyou Realty.
Greenberger<Saltzrieder.

Ebling<Razzano.
Stuchnier<Stuchnier.
Sullivan<Kutner.
Crystal & Birnbaum Const Co<Whalen.

Brutman<Schultz Bread Co.
Security Bank of NY<Gotthoffer.
Bramble<N Y Rys.
Martine<same.
Rothberg<Kallman.
Kafka<Shultz Bread.
Fingeroth<Spector.
Abramowitz<N Y Rys (2).
Millman<Young.
Helman<Greenberg.
Nell<Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Clausen-Flanagan Brewery<Luther.
Schrager<Schwartz.
Gold<Spielman.
Moore<Bernheimer & Schwartz.
Scott<Pacific Motor Car Exch.
Rosen<Moritz (2).
Mayer<Kloss.
Kugler<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Burke<B H RR.

Highest number reached in regular order, 728.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Motions:

Wawrizyniec Smyk,
Michael Ganly.
Clara Schulman,
Gladys E Smith,
Conrad Hoffman,
Albert R Smith,
Joseph Kisiek.

Will for probate:
Fredericka C Haag.
Accountings:
Ellen Damon,
Mary Murray.
Edward Whelan.
Adoptions:
Shapiro<M and A Romer.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Jennie Kleinert.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Stieglitz & Co, Inc<Friedman.
Yockel<Ernst Rity Co.
Gliman<Tremont Pap & Twine Co.
Sideman<Horowitz.

Of Special Interest to Lawyers
Back Numbers of Newspapers on Sale.
JONAS, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

TRIAL TERM—Addington, J.

Jacks<Eckstein (2.)
Triay<R Carvel Co.
Bock<Cavaluzzo.
Hehl<Morea (2.)
Adler<Jaffin.
Cash<Goldberger.
Turetzky<Kanter.
Cohen<Frankenberg.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—East River Savings Institution<Singer — Ellsworth J Healy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Maxwell<Franza.
Carroll<Pierron.
Perlmutter<Ellerson.
Wood<Cady.
Walther<Walther.
Re Lincoln Av (Nassau Beekman Dev.) Coe<Ball.
Bklyn Trust Co<Georgia Bldg Co.
Briody<Terreforte (2.)
Prendergast<Prendergast.
Naumann<Naumann.
Pines<Sullivan Dev.
Same<Consolidated Briarwood Estates.
Seckler<Greenfield.
Re Sterling St (Settle.)
Re Bay 7th St (Pilcott.)
Walter<Walton.
Heffron<Pelletreau & Co.
Hugot<Mitchell.
Gray<Rosendorf.
Bagdon<Phila & Rdg C & I Co.
McNamee<Moynahan.
Modern Holdg Co<Kirknew Realty Co.
Re E 37th St (Perry.)
Same (Pallett.)
Prischbler<Prischbler.
Boyki<Werbelowsky.
Re Polley.
Central Trust Co<Roslyn Estates.
Ellson<Olson.
Upham<Harris Bldg.
Eagle Savgs & Loan Co<Flynn.
Cavalero<Armour & Co.
Re E 95th St (Rudolph.)
Stewart<Rourke.
Home Savgs Bank<Grant.

PART II.—Blackmar, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.

Toerge<Hutchings.
Richards<Scharmann.
Scott<Eagle S & L Co.
Hoperstedt<Amy.
Wolf<Bellnsky.
Mokarzel<Mokarzel.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3174.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Vaden<Fox.
Gellert<B H RR.
Bresslin<NY Herald.
Abrams & Burns<Dwyer.
Jacobs<B H RR.
Weismann & Huenewinkel<B H RR et al
McKearney<Higgins.
Wrenn<Babcock.
Neidig<Clews et al.
Reisenberg<Otto et al.
Rubinson et al<Zimmerman Co.
Schurman<Spiner Con.
Margolin<Coll Hold'g.
Kirschenbaum<Jaffe & Poch.
Thesnot<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
McCormick<B, Q C & Sub RR.
Freedman<Nass RR.
Wallach<Henderson Coat Co.
Griffin<Kanouse Mountain Water Co.
Aronsohn<Gackel.
O'Farrell<Briggs et al
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Zielinski<Nee.
Carroll<Nazzau RR.
Bergias<Schwartz.
Elkin<Hannon.
Wagner<Flatbush Observer.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Brand<Schnurmacher et al.
Traktman<Tedesco et al.
Murphy<Haff Co.
Marchosoff<B H RR.
Nelson<Williams Auto
Schulz<Johnston.
Powers<Bauer.
Flynn<N Y Cons RR et al.
Keane<Natlus Auto Service Co.
Smith<Gratt.
Helschuber<Minsker Realty Co.
Hogin<Meyer.
Getchell<Nassau R R.
Stoothoff<Grieshaber.
Wilks<CNY.
Forsyth<Wallace.
Hullard<Boosen.
National Safety Gas Cock Co<Shapiro.
Prince<C I & B RR.
Daligow<B H RR.
Muller<C I & B RR.
Sahm<Sorenson.
Greer<Harrigan.
Hunt<CNY.
Cahill<C I & B RR.
Dascoll<Bielenberg.
Lenihan<Walsh.
Farren<Barb.
Carter & Co<CNY.
Singer & Co<Brown.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4493.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Robert Hentscher,
Bridget Reilly,
Thomas Everitt,
Mary A Merritt,
Julia C Burgher,
Minnie Berghauser,
Gilomenia Scupira,
Antonio Cantello,
Amelia Fleischmann,
Ida M Turner,
Katherine Koehm,
T Leonard Hoover,
Cecelia Markhover,

Administration of:

Henry Immerschitt.

Accounting of:

Abraham Freedman,
Wm F Douglass,
Hannah Harper,
Michael Nolan,
Christina King,
Henry Mitzscherling,
Margaret Holland,
Otto K Liebtruth,
James J Noonan,
Stewart Barr,
Vincenzo Rotolo,
Matilda Lennon,
John S Frost,
Catherine Vansworth,
Leah Fain.

Estates of:

Israel Kostel,
Lucy Miner,
Mary Martell,
George L Von Deylen,
George A Bartlett,
Yetta Cappelle,
Juliet D Man.

Transfer tax of:

Charles A Hull,
Charles Wiesman.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Fonrow<Baumann.
Levy<C I & B RR.
Kreuter<N Y Con RR.
Egan<Nassau El RR.
Calozinski<Page.
Stein<Nassau El RR.
Wood<Folkart.
Dombrowski<Kaplan.
Sholder<Preston Rty.
Carlson<Modern Dairy Co.
Farrell<Dinkler.
Sann<Chardak.
Lazarus<N Y Con RR.
McBride<Nassau Elec RR.
Dickstein<South Brooklyn Ry.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4719; on call, 4996.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Case on—Shiverick<Bonsall. Still on trial.

The Special Term day calendar as published for May 22 is passed until Thursday, May 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Tompkins, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Donnelly<Curtis.
Seignious<Black.
People<Osborne.
Ross<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Vianello<Thomas & Buckley Hoist Co.
Seaman<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Mackey<Mackey.
Scott<Taylor.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Haight<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Barrett<Conklin.
Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Dolan<Ellis.
Godarst<Wuestenhoefer.
Rykzuski<Mackay.
Capano<Eggleston.
Coffey<A Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Guarino<Conedella.
Chalfant<C of Yonkers
Bitz<Dalton.
Ries<West Elec R R.
Dunn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Dobbs Ferry Bk<Green
Ranft<Eisele.
Powers<Brewer (2).
Mulvey<Williameon.
Quinn<Bugden.
Wilson<Waite.
Scuiman<Gordon.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Knowles<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Williams<Mullen.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1835.

Lehman<Nat Conduit & Cable Co.
Harrison<West El RR
Pelham Sun,
Holmes<Town of Harrison.
Snyder<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Czoppi<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Johnson<Whelan.
Lemmon<Wragge.
Ryan<Cen Union Gas Co.

PART II.—Tompkins, J.—Short causes:

Kamaroneck Sash & T Co<Larzelere.
Fountain<Rothschild.
First Nat Bank<Creighton.
Titus<Tucker.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

People<Lelhold.
Same<Canvano.
Same<Romano.
Same<Conroy.
Same<Luciano.
Same<Whitfield.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bodigherman<L I RR.
Reegler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kaltz<Suter.
Liswell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Woodbridge<L I RR.
Timmons, an inf<Leschorn.
Schmitt, as admr<Auer et al.
Rittermeyer<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Murphy<Hartwell.
Kaufman<I R T.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Gallagher<NY Cen RR
Cytryn, an inf<Hoesel.
Feranda<Russell Fdry Mach Co, Inc.
Ackermann, an inf<NY Rwys Co.
White, as admx<Schmidt.
Connell<B, Q Co & S RR.
Seitz<Welz & Z.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 942.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kearns<B H RR Co.
Rolfe<Rolfe.
Donohue<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Attubato<Klarman.
Hoover<C I & B RR.
Hetterich<Reynolds et al.
Feehan<B H RR Co.
Freund<Schwaner.
Miller<B H RR Co.
Chimelewski<Chimelewski.
Dapkin<B H RR Co.
Huber<Gorg.
Hargell<N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Sheer<Weichselbaum.
Gibbs et al<Hill.
King<Adkins.
Kulik<B H RR Co.
Di Lorenzo<Harscher.
Weeks<Mangold.
Piper<Snare & Triest.
O'Flaherty, infant,<B, Q Co & Sub Ry.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 185.

Tungsten Mining Plant Burned.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 21.—Fire of undetermined origin, which started last night and burned all day today, destroyed the Tungsten mining plant of the American Equipment Company at Long Hill, entailing a loss of $250,000. There were no fire-fighting facilities near.

ASTOR COURT APARTMENTS
Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.
VINCENT ASTOR, Owner
Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.
Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th Street.

Conducted by Ricker Hotel Company
Mt. Kineo House
ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE
A vacation absolutely unique.
One of America's finest hotels—on this great inland sea, deep in the wilderness.
A combination, without counterpart, of
Luxury and Wildness
Canoe trips, salmon and trout fishing, golf and tennis tournaments, riding, motor boat regattas, archery. Finest yacht club on inland waters.
Famous cuisine—cream, vegetables, etc., from model farm. Special pastimes for children. Invigorating, spruce-laden air. Orchestra at dinner and for dancing.
Through express, sleeping car train, from New York daily. Through express, parlor car train, from Boston.
Season June 24—September 25
Kineo Annex
Opens May 16th for the famous spring fishing; closes Sept. 25th.
Send for FREE booklet "The Mt. Kineo House"
Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 320, New York, N. Y.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.
Boston & Maine R.R. Maine Central R.R.

Geo.R.Read&Co.
for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
30 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12378)

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE $8,400.
Terms to Suit Purchaser
Beautiful Home on the Water.
Private Dock.
Rest of commutation to the city.
A property that charms the eye and has every city convenience; country advantage; large grounds; 126 by 230 feet. In most select neighborhood, cultured, congenial people; large living room, with old fashioned fireplace; spacious reception hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; six bedrooms, two baths and storage room; every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods; convenient to country club, golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.
R. F. BARNES,
170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort

COZY HILL-TOP BUNGALOW
with a fine view of Sound; convenient for boating and bathing; shade trees and some cleared ground for gardening; large porch and open fireplace; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $1,325 on easy terms. B. Schenck, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

NEW YORK.
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

PENNSYLVANIA.
MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MT. POCONO, PA.
The Finest Resort Hotel in Northeastern Pennsylvania
105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath. Bell service, gas, orchestra, dancing and all outdoor sports. Free garage. Auto map and rates on request. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
MUST SELL.
Woodhaven—Detached, 8 rooms, bath, parquet floors, electricity, gas, tiled bath and kitchen, hot-water heat, Dutch dining room; select neighborhood; 5c. fare to Manhattan; will sacrifice. Mrs. Slote, 818 Oceanview Ave. Phone 4344 Richmond Hill.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
of 9 rooms and bath, near Long Island Sound; large open fireplace, sleeping porch, tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; shorefront privileges; deep water anchorage, etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. J. J. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

Rockaway Park NEW HOUSE. UNFURNISHED
Near ocean, 17 bedrooms, running water in each; every improvement; 14 bathrooms; ideal for tea room. Bargain. Might rent. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

JAMAICA PARK
overlooking beautiful lake, 6-room cottage; will decorate to suit; great bargain for $3,600; must have $300 cash at once; balance $17 per month; only 22 minutes out. B. THOMAS, 349 E. 14th St.

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM COTTAGE
ON THE HILLTOP AT JAMAICA.
Every modern improvement; plot 40x100; near station and trolleys; price $6,500; terms to suit.
B. H. SWEET, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
The Estling, 223 Riverside Drive.
Beau Rivage, 316 West 94th St.
7 and 8 Room apartments. Homelike and comfortable. Immediate possession. Reasonable rent.

NEW YORK SUMMER HOMES.
Allenhurst
Deal Asbury Park
Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list; all sizes and prices; Booklet Y.
Ferguson & Son 711 MATTISON AVE. Tel. 332. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
—WEST VIRGINIA—
Most Celebrated Watering Place in America
THE NEW GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
THE F

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Since Saturday night the western disturbance has moved from Southeastern Colorado to Iowa, with about the same intensity. Over the eastern part of the country the weather was generally fair. Temperature changes were not decided. There will be showers Monday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, continuing Tuesday in the lake region and South Atlantic States, and extending into New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be somewhat warmer in the Atlantic States, but in the interior temperatures will not change decidedly.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic will be gentle to moderate variable, becoming southeast; Middle and South Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; East Gulf, moderate to fresh south; West Gulf, moderate south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY:

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday showers.

Northern New England, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Monday. Tuesday showers.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday, showers at night or Tuesday.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	52	50	4 P. M.	58	70
6 A. M.	48	49	6 P. M.	54	70
9 A. M.	48	56	9 P. M.	53	68
12 M.	50	63	11 P. M.	51	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 4:00 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:35—578 West B'way; Valenti & Michelatti	Slight
1:45—Eastchester Road at Pelham Parkway; Wm. Dooley, (auto)	Slight
2:05—53 Lenox Av.; Jacob Sharp	Slight
4:20—661 Broadway; Aaron Bros.	Slight
4:40—210 Canal St.; Protass Bros.	$1,000
10:45—551 Pleasant Av.; Vincent Polasto	Slight
11:15—438 W. 19 St.; Manning's Grocery	Slight
P. M.	
1:45—17 Catharine St.; Freda Kominske	Slight
1:50—1,455 Madison Av.; Morris Rubin	Slight
2:00—154 W. 29 St.; not given	Slight
3:15—Front of 449 W. 42 St.; Herman Miller, (auto)	$300
3:25—827 Broadway; J. Sternberg & Son	Slight
4:35—2,564 Broadway; Jos. Carferty	Slight
6:40—220 W. 122 St.; Anna McCredy	Slight
6:45—86th St. and Columbus Av.; J. Greenberg	Slight
10:15—405 W. 13 St.; J. Fellis & Co.	Slight
10:55—242 St. and B'way; S. Williams	Slight

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$10,000 HOME FOR $7,000

Your Own Terms. Must Sell Now.

From An Actual Photograph.

AN UNUSUAL HOME

CONVENIENT COMMUTATIONS TO CITY. EX. SERVICE.
BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.
PICTURESQUE GROUNDS.
Plot 100 by 150 Feet.

House and site in harmony—most select neighborhood, cultured, congenial people. Ideal water sports. Country club, golf, conveniently near. High elevation. Superb views. A beautiful home of ten rooms and two baths. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor. Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; two bedrooms and bath and billiard room on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience. Charming interior—walls panelled—parquet floors; electric light, steam heat, huge open fireplaces. This property has every city convenience, unequalled country advantages. Full information from OWNER, BOX 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SACRIFICE $6,200.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

WEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

ATTORNEY, Box 300 Times Downtown.

BUNGALOW NEAR BEACH

and Boardwalk at Ocean Gate, N. J., on beautiful Barnegat Bay; 6 rooms, running water, gas; stucco finish.

Price $1175, Monthly Payments

Will pay transportation to see house.
BECK, room 407. 45 W. 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

For rent, at $50 a month; option to buy if desired. Modern, attractive house, 45 minutes out; all improvements; 9 rooms and bath; extra toilet; large, cheerful rooms; faces south; convenient to station and country club; flowers, shrubbery, vegetable garden. H. A. Theis, 38 Park Row, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 large rooms and bath, extra maid's room and bath; all improvements. For lease now or Oct. 1st: $1,500-$1,800.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

1271 Broadway at 32d St.

VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS at moderate rentals for a period of years.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Suitable living purposes, dentists or studios. Or Apply 45 Broadway, Suite 229.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
Near Morningside Park.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; uniform service; electric light; all outside rooms; fine light and air. Apply janitor.

STANDARD ARM

19th, 264 West, near 8th Av.; three and four rooms, new house; $30 to $38. Supt. on premises. Owner, Reheanie Realty Co., 145 W. 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 5176.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

New 9-room house, all improvements, overlooking water; boating and bathing privilege; 30 minutes out. N 110 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN for quick sale, beautiful house, superbly situated, at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; no brokers. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Out of City.

Nineteen miles out, acre, house eight rooms; barn, hennery; 3 minutes of station; $6,000; terms. American Farms Co., 347 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$35 monthly buys elegant all-year water front home from gentleman leaving for the West and can't occupy, at a sacrifice; 8 rooms, open fireplace; all latest improvements; handsome piece of land, water front; don't miss this; very little cash needed. H. B., Suite 608, 1 West 34th St.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest working man; not far out, with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good references. B. Schmidt, Box 166, Times Downtown.

Two adjoining ocean front plots for sale; will sell either or both; low price; terms to suit on reasonable offer; less than an hour from the centre of the city; restricted, thoroughly developed neighborhood. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York.

Small house, needs few minor repairs, complete, with large plot, for $1,100; water-front privileges for boating, bathing and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; 1 block from trolley. B. Store, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.

120 acres, furnished house, sanitary plumbing, four miles from town; modern squab plant furnishes income; sacrificed because of sickness for $3,500 cash; balance mortgage. 150 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; brand-new and now ready for occupancy, in Hempstead; 42 mins. by fast electric service; most select neighborhood; can now be purchased for a reasonable price, on easy terms. Cleary, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4657.

Builders, Attention.—Have good proposition for a responsible and successful builders of 1-family, detached houses. Owner N 161 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed. 7 to 12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths. $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must sacrifice home; 8 rooms; bath; all improvements; garage; plot 120 feet square; beautiful lawns; restricted neighborhood; near station; tennis and golf a feature. Price, $6,500; cost $8,000. Write, call, or 'phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7 P. M. Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

NEAR PRINCETON.—For sale, attractive 50-acre farm, beautifully located; excellent loamy soil; beautiful view; 6 rooms and bath; substantial house, all improvements; attractive; outbuildings; ideal for fruit and poultry raising. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

High, healthful Gillette; Lackawanna Railroad; model home; improvements; grounds; $3,500; your terms; ideal plots for cottage, bungalow, little farm; $275, $5 monthly; raise fruit, vegetables, chickens. Booklet. Carlough, 1,328 Broadway.

Most unique bungalow in wooded hills at Mountain View; near river; price $725. Broadacres Realty Co., World Building.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

150 acres; good residence; water power; Dutchess County; $5,500—$1,415. 50 Broad St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A SMALL, VERY COMPLETE ESTATE IN THE FINEST PART OF STAMFORD; VALUE $100,000, CAN BE BOUGHT FOR MUCH LESS. BOX 82, STAMFORD, CONN.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Sublet light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $40 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Loft, 59-61 Orchard St., 50x87 feet; electric elevator. Inquire Janitor, 57 Orchard or adress Ridley, 59 Allen.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 938, 33 West 42d.

Offices, showrooms suitable for wholesale. Owner, 147 West 23d.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Entire equipment of a first-class photo-engraving plant—screens, lenses, cameras, &c.; nothing but A1 equipment will be considered. K 46 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE WINDSOR MAHNUD CO.,
1,410 Bedford Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
has the following used cars for sale:

Overland, 1914, 5 passenger.....$400
Oakland, 1913, 5 passenger.....$400
Benz, 1912, 7 passenger.....$450
Paige, 1914, 5 passenger.....$850
Palmer-Singer, 1912, 6 passenger.....$400

All these cars have been overhauled and some repainted.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass, touring.
Packard, 1-38, pl aeton runabout.
Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet.
Locomobile, 1915, touring, wire wheels.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout.
Peugeot, 1915, limousine.
Mercer, 1914, touring.
Hupmobile, 1913, runabout.

PIERCE-ARROW

1915 38-horse power, 5-passenger touring car; full equipment, just repainted, top relined, recovered, new carpet; mechanical condition A1; six practically new tires; absolutely first-class condition throughout. S. A. Miner, 305 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

A 1916 BUICK (NEW.)

Model D, 55, seven-passenger touring, fully equipped. Cost over $1,600. Driven 600 miles. Will accept $1,400. Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

ROLLS-ROYCE (1915) SEDAN TOURING.
Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) Runabout.
Mercer (1916) Limousine, week old.
Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 8247 Bryant.

For Sale.—Chalmers touring, 1913, Model 16; first-class condition; price, $425. Apply Fred C. Seltz, Wyckoff, N. J.

A beautiful Stearns Silent Knight landaulet; electric generator; ideal all-year-round town car; fully equipped; extra tires; slip covers; $750. 370 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, 567 4th Av.

Hupmobile touring car, 1916, almost new; also Hupmobile touring car, 1915, excellent condition; both are exceptional bargains. Call at 1,764 Broadway, sixth floor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

81st St., 157 East (apartment 7B).—Until October or November; six rooms; southern exposure; high-class, modern elevator apartment; beautiful period furniture; grand piano; references required. Telephone 7,202 Lenox.

Washington Irving house, for Summer, $150 month; fine old furniture, French windows, balcony, open fireplace, 3 baths. Six rooms, unusually artistic, $75.00 month. 49 Irving Place.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Sublet for Summer, two large, airy rooms, with bath. Hotel Savoy; complete hotel service; sacrifice. Telephone Plaza 6080.

100 East 56th St.—To sublet, elevator apartment, three rooms and bath; terms moderate; inspected 11 to 5 P. M.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions have or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
9 outside windows, 3 exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all-night service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone. Riverside 3964.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

173d St., 445 West.—Charming 5 room suite, exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; accessible to subway, elevated, and 5th Av. stage line; 20 minutes to Times Square. Kinghaven. Phone 1097 Audubon.

4-ROOM APARTMENT,
Completely furnished,
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
607 WEST 113TH ST.

Five-room, well-furnished apartment, (Steinway grand); 8th floor, front; southern exposure; scrupulously clean. John, 511 West 113th St.

Cool, light, attractively furnished apartment; 2 rooms, bath; sublet June, October, reasonable. Suite 814, Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway, 86th St.

An exceptional list 3 to 8 room apartments; Summer rates. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

86 Central Park South, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, to October, $100-$125-$150. Geo. K. Rose, Manager.

57TH, 57 WEST.—Sublet Summer, furnished, big studio bedroom, bath; coolest, quietest, most central; restaurant in building.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; convenient all cars. Garrett.

Furnished—West Side.

47th, 16 West.—Dainty, small kitchenette apartment; every possible convenience; $65; references.

111th St., 532 West, Off B'way, Apt. 76.—Sublet well-furnished six-room apt.; silver, linen, dishes, piano; $80.

Elegantly furnished four-room elevator apartment, facing Broadway. 225 West 80th. Fanning.

Attractive five-room, sunny (elevator) apartment, completely furnished; phonograph; $50. Superintendent, 816 West 95th.

464 Riverside Drive.—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment, two baths, $100 per month. Telephone 8455 Morningside.

Nicely furnished rooms; reference exchanged. 253 West 75th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Apartment of twelve to fifteen rooms to rent for Winter 1916-1917, beginning Oct. 1, on Riverside Drive, below 120th, or on Park Av., above 58th preferred; please address, giving terms, P 81 Times.

Two large rooms, overlooking Madison Av. at 54th St.; both open fire service; will sacrifice. Teague, 179 Madison Av.

76th St., 55 East, (Apartment 10.)—Sacrifice cheap, unfurnished, 7 rooms; one-half block from 5th Av.

TO SUBLET for two years, from Oct. 1, 1916, with privilege of renewal, on Gramercy Park North, duplex apartment, fifteen rooms, five baths; five master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, decorated in most unusual and artistic manner; living room, 30 ft. long, ceiling 23 ft. high, gallery. Florentine fireplace; side walls of living room, dining room, and halls treated in antique gold. Write G 332 Times Downtown or telephone 4865 Gramercy, to inspect apartment.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Attractive four-room apartment, Fifties, near 5th Av.; concessions. Lenney, 30 East 42d.

61st, 106 West.—8 all sunny rooms, modern elevator apartment, $75 monthly.

Sacrifice six-room $70 apartment, $55; leaving city. Apartment 24, 260 Convent Av.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

Sublet apartment five rooms; all conveniences. 419 West 118th St.

334-338 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 5-room and bath, 507 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N.Y.

146th, 479 West.—5 rooms and bath, steam, hot water, $30.

Five rooms, bath, every convenience; sublet; concession. Tillotson, 620 Riverside, (139th.)

Bronx.

1,007 Grant Av., corner East 165th St.—New building, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; all improvements; convenient; low rents. Janitor.

NEW BUILDINGS.
Tremont and Walton Ave.—4-5 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; outside rooms; convenient to subway and 5th Av. bus; not to exceed $25 month; state all details. Z 274 Times Annex.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 28 EAST.—Large, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; select house; references.

50TH, 39 EAST.—All attractively, newly furnished; running water; adjoining bath; telephone.

55TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

46TH ST., 162 EAST.—Beautiful, large, cool room; improvements, telephone; cheap. Horstman.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small rooms; electric light, telephone; pleasant surroundings.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)
Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

128TH, 30 EAST, (cor. Madison Av.)—Worth investigating; attractive front rooms; gentlemen, $3.50, $4.50; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apartment 5.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 222, (Near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished single rooms, $4 weekly upward.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; telephone; references.

16TH, 39 West.—House, newly renovated; porcelain baths; continuous hot water; telephone.

48TH ST., 10 WEST.
607 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.
Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone, $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful corner room or suite; steam, electricity, elevator; modern apartment.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentleman.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; $8.

61ST AND BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms; private family; elevator apartment; references. Columbus 8253.

69TH ST., 118 WEST., WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, running water; adjoins bath; also parlor floor for dentist.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water; electricity; shower; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Second story; southern exposure; bath adjoining; hot water; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Very central location; bright, well-furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome rooms; large, front, suitable two; medium rear.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; single room; quiet; electricity.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room, running water; room adjoining bath; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; meals optional; near stations.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; excellent board; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful location; near park; large rooms; electricity; $6, $8, $12.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive suite; private bath; southern exposure; phone; $12.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; references exchanged.

76TH, 116 West—Three quarter, sky light rooms, no objection music.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright airy rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; reception room; $4 up.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; electricity; "L"; references; telephone. Schuyler 9885.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; also 3-room suite; located near subway and "L." 5594 Schuyler.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; electricity, telephone, shower bath; gentlemen.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable single room with lavatory; modern. Apt. 2E.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent second floor connecting rooms; private bath; phone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, medium sized room, suitable for two; adjoining bath.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Rooms with and without private bath; exceptional house and location; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Apartment; 2 north, 2 large single or connecting rooms; newly furnished; running water, gas, and electricity; in a clean, light, airy elevator apartment; refined adults; board optional; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive front room; 5th floor; elevator; cleanliness, refinement. Sharples.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful room, running water, exceptional surroundings, in private home.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large front; back rooms; private baths; electricity; private house.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Large front room; also medium; private bath; 10147 Schuyler.

87TH ST., 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room; also single, $3; telephone. Anderson.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, one, two rooms; private house; telephone, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; private residence; reasonable; references. Barry.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park and "L.")—Large front room, electricity, telephone, $6.

93D, 4 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private; reasonable; all conveniences; gentlemen. Munde. Riverside 8844.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, private bath; other large rooms; $6.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, kitchenette adjoining; quiet; references; reasonable.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers front rooms; piano; elevator; telephone. Gill.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; all conveniences; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—bachelors' quarters; comfortable, furnished en suite, single; private bath. Apartment 9. Phone 4248 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; nicely furnished rooms; Riverside Drive, subway; bath, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable front room, suitable for two; elevator apartment. Copeland.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. Apt. 3 B.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; $8.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny outside room; lavatory, bath, telephone; excellent location; $3. Wilford.

116TH, (near Columbia and Riverside.)—Large front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, southern exposure, near Columbia University subway; elevator; attendance. Apt. 52.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity. Apt. 41.

123TH, 423 WEST.—2 outside, south rooms; bath, kitchen, silver, linen. K.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owners, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $35,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

West Side.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Two unusually attractive outside corner rooms; overlooking Hudson, campus. Apt. 83.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside room, mahogany, Oriental, cool, clean, reasonable. Audubon 6588.

144TH, (686 Riverside Drive.)—Large, sunny room; running water; reasonable. Apartment 25.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large room, tastefully furnished, running water, twin beds; phone; gentlemen.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Living room, bedroom, $5; lady; kitchen privileges. Miller.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Cool room; clean, quiet private house; telephone; gentleman.

140TH, 556 WEST.—Sunny rooms, electricity, telephone, adjoining bath, with and without kitchenette.

192D, (674 Wadsworth Av.)—Beautiful room; fine southern exposure; elevator apartment, private family. Telephone Broad 812. Sunday, Audubon 5504.

A LADY has beautiful medium room with full Hudson views; all modern conveniences. 601 West 148th, Apartment 15.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (cor. 151st St., Apartment 2 B.)—Young couple offer choice, cool, outside room; river breeze; three windows; bath adjoining; modern elevator apartment; exceptional conveniences; breakfast optional; references. Hope.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two beautiful large front connecting rooms; southern exposure; kitchen if desired. Apt. 21.

RENT large room near Broadway; use apartment as home. Telephone 6238 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; facing drive; apartment; gentlemen; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautiful large room, private bath; excellent cuisine; where one can feel at home. Apartment 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, (139th St.)—Apt. 2; attractive, large rooms; running water; private family; references.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, 336 WEST 21ST ST. FOR BUSINESS WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY. Club and laundry privileges; references required; open-air garden. Phone Chelsea 10291.

WADSWORTH AV., 160, (181st Subway.)—Well furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Bridger.

WHEELOCK MANSION, 65 West 158th St.—Country, seashore life; overlooking Hudson; home comforts; 7 acres; boathouse, garage. Audubon 1487.

350 WEST END AV.—Desirable single room; private home; modern conveniences; near subway; references.

Brooklyn.

BENSONHURST, 2,333 82D ST.—Neatly furnished rooms; reasonable; breakfast optional; all conveniences; private family; references.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN (Spaniard) wants room with private American family, between 50th and 96th Sts.; two meals; $8-$10 maximum. P 128 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A MIDDLE-AGED, cheerful woman, interesting reader, would wait on semi-invalid for Summer months. Z 239 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position with large firm; $18. N 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; knowledge French, Spanish; prefers engagement 3 to 10 P. M. H 253 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE seeks work where her training will be of service. College Graduate, 100 East 101st St.

COOK, German, wishes position; wages $45 up; references. A. B., 217 East 42d.

DRESSMAKER.—Smart, snappy styles; good lines. Rumble, 264 West 84th. Schuyler 2318.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—College bred, travelled; references exchanged. P 54 Times.

LADY going to country desires situation for her maid as chamber-maid and waitress; city preferred. Call present employer, 162 East 78th St., Monday, Tuesday.

LADY'S MAID.—French Protestant wishes position as useful lady's maid or children's maid. A. L., 124 West 16th.

NURSE.—Girl to take care of one or two children with family going to the country for the Summer; references. F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

NURSE.—Intelligent girl, experienced, children's nurse in refined family; salary $30. Care of Neubauer, 432 East 150th St., Bronx; no cards.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer and filing clerk, card indexer, Dewey decimal classification system, systematizer of files, magazine indexer, executive ability, original, desires position; salary $22 per week. (B) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. 'Phone 518 Harlem.

STENO.—High school graduate, (age 21,) 4 years' mechanical experience; neat, businesslike, conscientious, painstaking; $12. G 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; FAST, ACCURATE; NEAT APPEARANCE; $8. LILLIAN FISCHER, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; high school graduate; A1 reference. H 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' practical experience; reliable; excellent references; $10. H 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assume responsibility charge, details; six years last firm; $18. H 242 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, with seven years' experience in publishing house, seeks position; industrious, punctual, and capable of doing all kinds of clerical work; would be of service in any firm where exactness, neatness, and reliable work is appreciated. Address L. J. Maesing, 115 West 104th St., City.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Union Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8156, Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurse, housekeepers, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6016 Morningside.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Select locality; handsome room, with alcove; superior table; moderate.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

MADISON ARMS.
48 West 58th; elevator; $2.50 per day.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electric light; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electricity; suit particular people desiring comfortable home, refined surroundings; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, bath; also single; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial suite; large, sunny room, dressing room, bath; incomparable table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST, offers third story front hallroom; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; good table; near subway and elevated; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequalled French cuisine; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, hotel conveniences; parlor dining room; table board.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath; Summer rates; electricity.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful, large room; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable rates.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large attractive and medium front room; reasonable; excellent table.

237-239 WEST 76TH,
single room, delightful location, excellent

ADVERTISEMENT.

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A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning.

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An Appeal to the Heart.

If your next-door neighbors were in distress—husband dead or deserted, wife sick from overwork, children hungry—wouldn't you be the first one to come to their succor?

Perhaps they are not. But won't you act as neighbor to one of the 2,000 needy Brooklyn families we have under care? Their histories reveal every tragedy of human life. Send large or small checks to Room 8, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

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MARKS IS ASSAILED FOR WEST SIDE NOTE

R. A. C. Smith Calls Borough Head's Track Plan Objections Inconsistent.

FORMER APPROVAL CITED

Dock Commissioner, Writing to the Mayor, Says Marks Helped to Make Agreement with Central.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, who is a member of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel, replying to the criticism of Borough President Marcus M. Marks, regarding the committee's plans for improving the west side and relocating the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. Commissioner Smith said that it was doubly unfortunate that a member of the board, who had been present at all of the negotiations, should raise objections at this stage of the proceedings, when he had concurred in the plans in the first place. This is the Commissioner's letter:

May 19, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor:

Dear Sir: As a member of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities I feel that your Honor's attention should be called to certain facts in connection with the letter which Borough President Marks has sent to you in the matter of the pending settlement with the New York Central Railroad Company.

As your Honor knows, I devoted several years to this problem as a citizen before reluctantly assuming office as Commissioner of Docks and thus becoming primarily responsible for matters of port development. I need hardly assure your Honor that my single purpose in serving as Commissioner of Docks has been to help the prior and present administrations in the solution of the tremendously important problems which are now confronting this port, and, therefore, the commercial prosperity of the State and nation.

It is not too much to say that we have reached a point where the Port of New York has got to fight and fight hard to hold what it has. Perhaps the most urgent matter before the public authorities is to enlarge and improve rail facilities into the Borough of Manhattan. With threats of a differential against the City of New York through the cutting off of free lighterage service from New Jersey points this matter becomes of immediate and serious importance, and a final settlement with the New York Central must be promptly reached.

Criticises Marks's Attitude.

It is doubly unfortunate that a member of the board who has been present at all of the lengthy and arduous negotiations with the New York Central Railroad Company should, at this stage in the proceedings, raise points which were thoroughly discussed in conference and upon which he heartily concurred, as evidenced by his signature to the forty-four sheets of the full size plans which have been on public view as required by Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911, and to the report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The plans in question represent careful revision by his own consulting engineer and staff. These plans and all data supporting them were in possession of the Borough President for months and I assume were the subject of careful scrutiny by his advisory committee of citizens.

On the completion and execution of the plans, Mr. Marks showered compliments upon certain members of the committee and we all agreed that the city engineers and city officials, who so faithfully worked out the intricate problems intrusted to them by our committee, were entitled to proper recognition and so expressed it in the report of April 22. Mr. Marks by his recent attitude, unwittingly perhaps, conveys to the public his lack of confidence in his own engineering staff. This is to be regretted, but let me assure you that the other members of the committee stand firmly behind the engineers and welcome the most searching inquiry into their ability and professional qualifications. This also applies to all others in the service of the city who were called to study and pass upon all questions involved.

The public hearings have brought out no serious objections which have not been completely answered in the supplementary report of the committee, which is now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Marks, although in sympathy with the report, feared that if he signed it he would lose his influence with certain citizens, whom he had called into a so-called Advisory West Side Committee.

Says Marks's Points Are Answered.

The four points which President Marks raises in his letter to your Honor have been debated so exhaustively in the committee and are covered so thoroughly in the two reports already filed, that it is useless to go into the matter further at this time.

As far as Riverside Park is concerned, which now seems to be the chief point of difference, may I remind you that citizens and organizations of the west side opposing the plans of 1913 alleged that the covering of the railroad, as then proposed, was only a step toward the commercialization of the Riverside section.

All honest and intellegent criticism was met at the conferences and much time and labor was devoted in endeavoring to show the objectors that it was not possible to do the things they feared.

Other citizens and organizations than those referred to asserted that the only solution of the Riverside problem was to put the railroad in tunnel under Riverside Park; and to that end very careful and detailed surveys were made by competent engineers with the result that to have carried a tunnel under the entire Riverside section—assuming that it could be properly operated—would have resulted in the real destruction of the park and the Drive.

The difficulty of tunnel operation from Ninety-sixth Street south has been admitted by every one who has honestly studied the question. The driving of a tunnel north of that point has been the subject of very careful study, with the result that the present plan does provide for a tunnel at a point where it is possible to build it without destruction to Riverside Park and Drive. It will, therefore, be seen that the contention that the present plans mean the destruction of the park is not well founded.

We have the opinion of one of the best qualified experts in the United States that the plans will provide for a perfectly satisfactory park.

Opposition to Covering.

Now we are confronted with the same objectors who agitated against the covering in 1913, and who now recommend, through their experts, the following:

It may be found that the decking of the tracks is not essential; that the ending of the smoke and steam nuisance by electrification is sufficient.

The moving trains are not in themselves so objectionable as the high, flat deck, and if this is omitted the present park can remain in most places undisturbed and as beautiful as ever.

The crossing of the railroad for access to the river is not a difficult matter, as any one knows who has studied the beautiful bridges in Central Park. There is no doubt but what the railroad can be made as inconspicuous in Riverside Park as the transverse roads in Central Park, introduced, with skillful planting, well-designed bridges, and some modeling of the surface on the westerly side of the railroad the park will be more picturesque and beautiful than with the wide strip of more or less badly disguised covering of the deck.

Respectfully yours,
R. A. C. SMITH,
Commissioner of Docks.

The matter will come up before the Board of Estimate again on Wednesday, when an opportunity to be heard may be given representatives of civic organizations who object to the plans.

Real Estate Men Protest.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, of which Alfred E. Marling is Chairman, announced yesterday that it believed that the city had made an advantageous contract with the New York Central Railroad Company in regard to the west side plans. In a statement given out yesterday the organization said:

Though there are certain details which may be improved upon, and upon which the Port and Terminals Committee of the Board of Estimate is to grant further hearings, yet the plan as a whole appears to be the best arrangement that the city can make with the New York Central Railroad, under present circumstances.

In so far as the real estate transfers are concerned, it appears to the Advisory Council that the city has struck a good bargain, for it gains $8,000,000 over the plan of 1912. The city gives land valued at $6,100,000 to the New York Central, which in turn is required to spend $14,000,000 for improvements outside of the amount actually necessary to construct the railroad. The $6,100,000 of land given to the railroad is the difference in value of the land which is entirely ceded to the company, amounting to $11,000,000, and that which the company gives to the city, amounting to $5,000,000. The city allows the railroad 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the land now occupied by its railroad tracks, while the railroad company allows the city 50 per cent. of the value of land given to it for surface easements, and 67⅔ per cent is allowed the city for both surface and overhead easements. Through Riverside Park the city has set an appraisal upon its real estate of $25,000 per lot, conceding but $5,000 for those portions of land belonging to the railroad along the old right of way but adjoining the new right of way. With regard to the franchise value accruing to the railroad, it must be recognized that, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals, the New York Central has a franchise for a period of 500 years, which may be renewed again, thus making its franchise rights perpetual. It is true that the railroad company receives additional land for its tracks, and this might be regarded as an enlarged franchise. This enlarged franchise, however, will be paid for by the increased taxes which the New York Central Railroad will pay to the city and also by an increase in taxable values adjacent to the right of way.

The statement added that, although a covering of the Manhattanville yards was desirable, yet it might be physically impossible because of the exorbitant expense. The objection raised to an open cut through Riverside Drive, it said, could not be seriously regarded "in view of the great benefits accruing from the entire plan."

The statement added that there was no doubt "but what ample provision is made for the admission of other railroads to the marginal way." Every inducement, it was said, had been offered to the New Jersey railroads to enter into the present plan, but they appeared to be unwilling to take advantage of the situation. The statement concluded with expression of an opinion that if consummation of the plans were to be delayed "by continual objection to minor details, for a considerable period, the relief that should be forthcoming to transportation congestion in Manhattan will be postponed indefinitely, to the great detriment of real estate, industrial and commercial interests throughout the city."

Preparedness Work in Newport.

NEWPORT, May 21.—The Newport Artillery Company recently organized a Citizens' Auxiliary on the lines of the Plattsburg camp, under the name of the Newport County Military Association. Many leading citizens are drilling as infantry weekly.

The company's charter was granted in 1741. It is the oldest chartered military organization in the county. Henry A. C. Taylor, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Frank K. Sturgis, and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, are some of the members of a committee which is raising funds for the company.

GERMANY'S SIDE SHOWN ON FILM

First Motion Pictures of the Campaigns in Serbia and Gallipoli Peninsula.

GEORGE BEBAN IN 'PASQUALE'

Charles Chaplin in Last Picture to be Released by Essanay—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

Another set of films of the great war has reached New York. The pictures, which are being shown at the Irving Place Theatre, tell the side of the story acted by Germany and her allies and, like all of the other animated records of the struggle that have been seen here, are exceedingly impressive.

The most interesting feature of this new group is the view of the campaigns in Serbia and the Gallipoli Peninsula they give. Movies of the war in most of the other participating countries have been previously shown here, but unless the information at hand is at fault these are the first pictures of the Turkish defence. There are views of various troop movements in this drab stretch of sand, and one thrilling picture of a large body of Turks pouring up a hillside with knapsack on back like a swarm of bees on a honeycomb.

One reel is given over to scenes of the Bulgarian drive through Serbia, and some of these pictures of picturesque bodies of troops marching through the mountain country are pictorially fine.

The name of George Beban to one who knows his vaudeville and movies immediately conjures up visions of spaghetti and strings of garlic. One would as soon expect to see Frank Tinney without burnt cork on his face or Joe Weber without padding as to see Mr. Beban in any but an Italian rôle. So in "Pasquale," a new picture shown yesterday at the Broadway, this actor of types appears as a swarthy son of Italy running a little grocery store in America.

Charles Chaplin is to be seen this week at the Rialto in the last picture to be released by Essanay, his former producer. The comedian is up to his familiar tricks in the picture, and scarcely a foot of film passes that his foot doesn't. It all depends on the point of view whether this picture, called "Police," is funny. If one likes Chaplin, it is; if one doesn't, it closes the bill and one may leave.

At the Strand yesterday the feature was "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," with Mae Murray as the star. William Farnum was seen at the Academy of Music in "The Battle of Hearts." "A Child of the Streets," with Mae Marsh, will be shown at the Eighty-first Street today, and at the Seventy-seventh Street Theatre the offering will be "The Come-Back," with Harold Lockwood and May Allison as stars.

WANT TEMPLE OF SILENCE.

Thirty Metaphysical Societies Unite in a New League.

The first annual conference of the League for the Larger Life was attended last night by more than 1,000 people at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. The league is composed of thirty metaphysical societies in this city, which for the first time have combined to form a central organization. Among these groups are the Vedanta Society, of which Swami Bodhananda is the leader; the Higher Thought Centre, headed by W. Frederic Keeler; the First Divine Science Church, of which W. John Murray is pastor, and the Freedom Fraternity, headed by Miss Mary Allen.

The common thought upon which all of these societies is united is that instead of being a detached entity, the Divine Being is an all pervading force vitalizing every living thing, and will respond to heal and strengthen any human being who will assume the proper attitude of mind.

It is hoped that through the united efforts of the various metaphysical centres associated in the league a permanent home for all may be obtained in the form of a great temple of silence in the heart of busy Broadway, where men may go to meditate and pray.

One of the speakers, the Rev. W. Frederic Keeler said last night that one of the aims of the league is to obtain the passage of laws protecting mental healers.

"Any one of us," he said, "does not know when there is a knock upon his door, but that it may mean the jail. We healers live in that atmosphere."

He also said that whereas fifty years ago the believers in the "new thought" had numbered a few friends, the idea had now grown to the dignity of a movement with considerably more than 1,000,000 followers.

Dr. Orison Swett Marden presided. Other speakers were the Rev. Henry Frank, Miss Villa Faulkner Page, the Rev. W. John Murray, Harry Gaze, A. L. Masson, James A. Edgerton, President of the International New Thought Alliance; Mrs. Mary E. T. Chapin, President of the Metaphysical Club of Boston, and Dr. Julia Seton, founder of the Church of the New Civilization, who has recently returned from a trip to Australia and New Zealand.

WAITE TRIAL BEGINS TODAY.

Panel of 250 Talesmen Summoned and 115 Witnesses Subpoenaed.

The trial of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, charged with the murder of his father-in-law, whom he is said to have poisoned, will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Shearn, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. One hundred and fifteen witnesses have been subpoenaed by the prosecution, the majority of them to testify to his sanity. Two hundred and fifty talesmen have been summoned for jury duty.

Deputy District Attorney Mancuso returned from Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday, accompanied by twenty witnesses for the people, who are prepared to testify that they knew Waite at various periods of his life and always considered him to be normal. A number of affidavits regarding his sanity were also brought from the West.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said yesterday that Mrs. Margaret Horton, who met the defendant in a studio at the Hotel Plaza, would be a witness against Waite. Others will be Miss Catherine Peck, sister of the murdered man; John S. Potter, the undertaker, and Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer. Mrs. Clara Peck Waite, wife of the defendant, also will be called by the State as a witness against him.

Warren W. Waite, the prisoner's father, and Clyde Waite, the prisoner's brother, arrived in this city yesterday.

CLUE TO NELMS SISTERS.

Women Who Vanished from Atlanta Said to be in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—Mrs. Eloïs Nelms Dennis and Miss Beatrice Nelms, daughters of the late Sheriff John W. Nelms, who mysteriously disappeared from Atlanta while on their way to Texas in June, 1914, are living at Dawson City, Alaska, according to messages received by a local newspaper today from officials in Snohomish, Wash.

If this information can be verified to the satisfaction of the prosecution it will probably mean the release of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Innes, who were once charged with having murdered the women. Innes and his wife are in jail here on charges of larceny after trust growing out of the disappearance case.

One of the messages received today was from K. E. Billings, Chief of Police of Snohomish.

From M. J. McGuinness, an attorney of that town, came the following message: "Mrs. Eloïs Nelms Dennis is in Alaska. Her sister, Beatrice Nelms, is with her."

Efforts are now being made to communicate with Dawson City in order to obtain definite information about the women.

JOHN D. BUYS A KISS.

Grandson Negotiates the Sale of a Buss for a Jitney.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 21.—John D. Rockefeller attended services today at the Lyceum, Pocantico Hills, and so did his son, John D., Jr., and grandchildren. After the services Winthrop, the second grandson, beckoned to his grandfather and said he had a little matter to adjust with him. When his grandfather bent over to get the message, the boy said:

"Grandpop, I've got a big kiss for you."

Mr. Rockefeller smiled, put his hand in his vest pocket where he keeps his loose change, and, digging out a new nickel, gave it to his grandson, who already had his hand out. When the little fellow's fingers clasped the coin he put his arms around his grandfather's neck and gave him a smack, with many of the congregation looking on.

"He'll take care of himself in this world," said Mr. Rockefeller, patting the boy's head approvingly.

SERVANT MURDERED, FAMILY WERE NEAR

Three Bullets Fired Into Her Body, but Shots Were Not Noticed.

CHILD GIVES THE ALARM

Mysterious Man Called to See the Woman Two Days Ago—Police Are Puzzled.

While the women and children of a family living on the second floor of a double house at 2,965 West Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, were talking on their front porch yesterday afternoon a person yet unknown to the police killed a servant in a room not more than ten feet down the hall from the doorway leading to the porch. Three shots were fired, and it was more than an hour before the crime was discovered.

When Mrs. William Reiner, her three children, and her sister, Mrs. Dora Golub of 557 Kosciusko Street, returned to the house after a walk early in the afternoon, Frances, the Polish servant girl, who had come to them from an employment agency two months before, asked if she could not serve dinner earlier than usual. Her excuse was that she wanted to go to Randall's Island to visit her sixteen-year-old son.

About an hour after the time it was supposed the servant had left the house, Jonas, 14 years old, who was playing on the porch, told his mother he thought he had heard a noise like a pistol shot. A few minutes later Harold, 11 years old, decided that he wanted a toy from his sister Sylvia's room, and ran to get it. As he passed down the hall he saw the servant lying on the floor of her room and shouted to his mother that Frances was killed."

Mrs. Reiner gathered the family on the front porch again, and called to Policeman James Ladley of the Coney Island Station. He sent for a Coney Island Hospital ambulance, but the woman was already dead, with three bullet wounds in her body.

When the police found no evidence of robbery or suicide they sent to the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau at Brooklyn Police Headquarters for aid. Guy H. Scull, Deputy Police Commissioner, and Captain Coghlan went to the house with detectives and fingerprint experts. They were unable to find clews.

Barney Deutsch, who lives on the first floor of the house, said he was in the room right under the servant's and had heard no noise, nor had he seen a stranger approach the house.

Jonas, who heard the shots, told the detectives he had seen a man he did not know talking to the servant in the kitchen two days before, but that the visitor departed as soon as the boy came in.

Whether the woman was a widow the police have not been able to ascertain. The family did not know anything about her, and were unable even to give her last name. In searching the room the police found a physician's prescription, and from that discovered that her name was Frances Levanofsky. She had neither pictures nor letters, and members of the family said she had had no visitors except the man Jonas had seen.

THREAT TO SHOOT PASTOR.

Letter Writer Who Annoyed Clergyman Sent to Bellevue.

George Jacobson of 1,593 Third Avenue, who was arrested on Saturday charged with having sent threatening letters to the Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, was committed by Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court to Bellevue Hospital yesterday for observation as to his sanity.

The minister told of having received several letters in the last few weeks signed by Jacobson, in which the writer declared that the European war could be terminated quickly if the ministers of this country would do their duty. Dr. Tippy said he answered the first letter, but decided to ignore the succeeding ones.

Last Thursday a letter was received in which the writer said that if Dr. Tippy did not agree to an appointment to discuss steps to end the war he would be shot on Sunday as he stood in his pulpit.

Similar letters were sent to the Rev. Dr. Arthur Jamieson of the Park Avenue Methodist Church.

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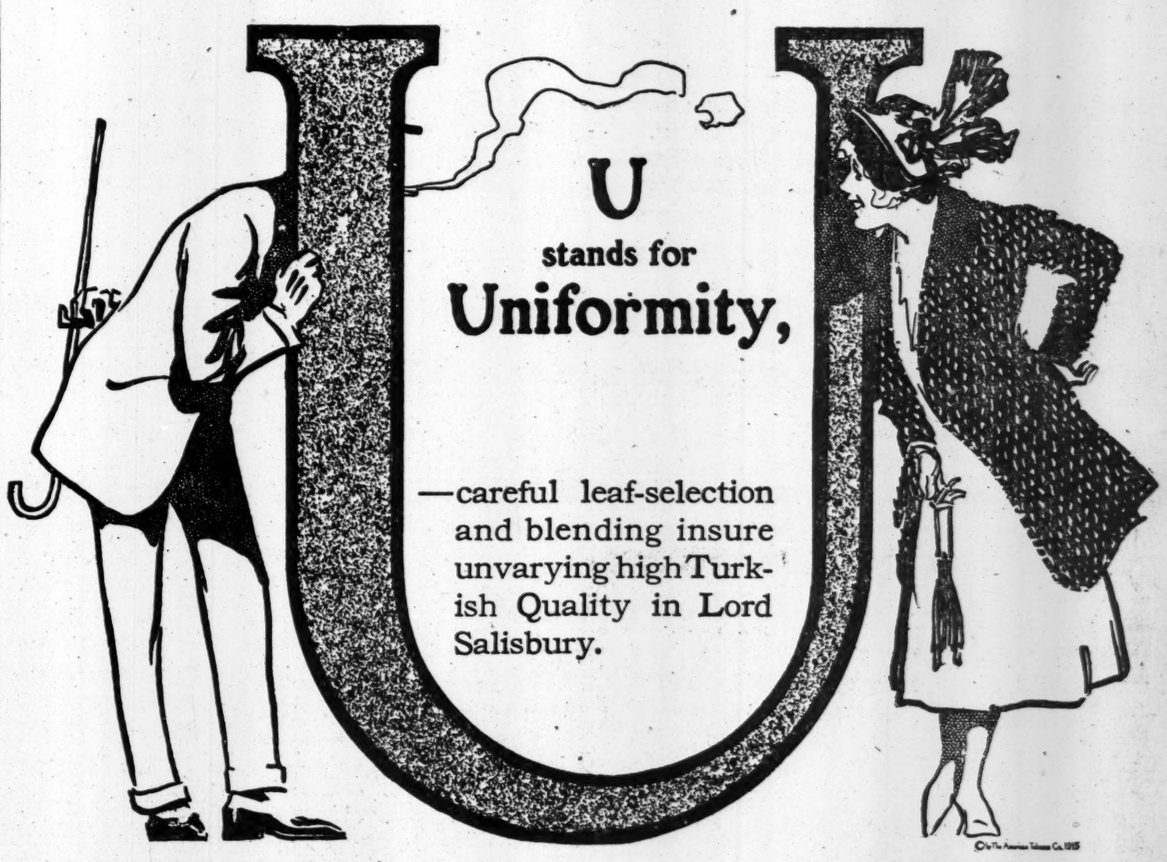

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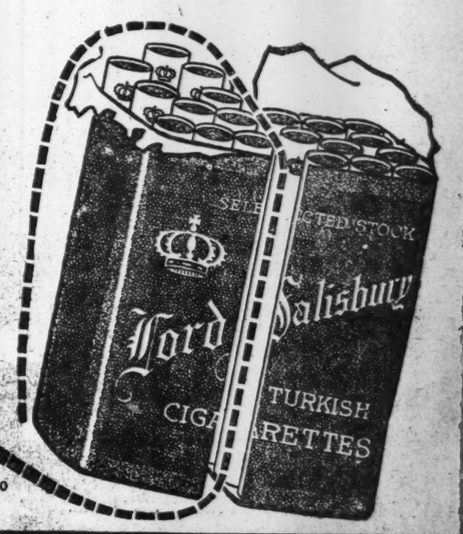
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